FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT SUMMIT SET FOR DECEMBER IN PRAGUE

NC081656 Paris AFP in English 1644 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Prague Nov 8 (AFP) -- The Warsaw Pact Consultative Committee will hold a summit meeting here from December 7 to 9, diplomatic sources said today. Defense ministers from the seven eastern bloc nations in the Warsaw defense pact -- Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union -- are expected to hold a preliminary meeting here on November 23 and 24, the sources said.

The Consultative Committee, which convenes every two years with leaders of the seven pact nations attending, held its last summit in May 1980 in Warsaw.

The December summit will be Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's first visit abroad since November 1981, when he went to East Germany.

The last top-level meeting attended by leaders from the East bloc was an informal one in Moscow last December during the celebrations to mark Mr Brezhnev's 75th birthday. The meeting, however, was not attended by Polish martial law leader Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, who took over in Poland only a week earlier.

Diplomatic observers here said November's ministerial-level meeting would probably focus on the Euromissile question.

SOCIALIST STATES HOLD ENERGY CONFERENCE

LD060046 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 5 (MTI) -- The 61st session of the CMEA Standing Committee for Electric Energy, held at Debrecen, East Hungary from Nov 1 to 5, ended Friday with the signing of a protocol. The meeting was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Romania and the Soviet Union. They discussed implementation of the long-term target programs of electric energy development, the state of construction of the nuclear powerwork built jointly by the CMEA countries at [name distinct] Soviet Union, and the 750 kilovolt powerline between the Soviet Union and Poland. The committee examined questions of operation of the unified electricity system, extra electricity import from the Soviet Union and the state of preparation for the winter peak consumption period.

The participants discussed proposals concerning the enforcement of cooperation measures and technical-scientific cooperation in fuel and electricity saving.

The heads of the delegations exchanged views on elaboration of the long-term development concept of the CMEA countries unified electricity system.

The delegations visited the Paks nuclear powerwork currently under construction and the Gagarin thermal powerwork.

Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes met the heads of the delegations.

ZERI I POPULLIT ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

AU081410 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Oct 82 p 4

[Aleko Haxhi article: "Beijing's Pirouettes"]

[Excerpts] The Chinese "Khrushchevs'" curses addressed to Khrushchev and his Brezhnevian followers have no end. Mao, Zhou and now Deng and all their clans have cursed capitalism, revisionism and hegemonism in the Soviet Union for 20 years running, despite the Chinese revisionist party's fickle policy that has sometimes swayed right, sometimes left. However, during the last few years, and especially this year, although the exchanges and harsh rhetoric between Moscow and Beijing have not stopped and Sino-Soviet relations are still tense, facts are gathering daily that show new zigzags in the Chinese leadership's attitude. Beijing has begun to speak to Moscow in a somewhat different tongue.

The classification of the Soviet Union as a revisionist country has been removed from the Chinese anti-Soviet propaganda dictionary. Not long afterward, in the middle of 1980, the Chinese theoreticians made a new discovery and began viewing their northern neighbor from a more "objective" angle. At a scientific symposium held at Harbin, the closest city to the Soviet border, the conclusion was drawn that "the Soviet Union is a socialist country in its internal policy". A journal, which summarized the materials of this symposium, writes that "the Soviet Union has not made any great changes since Stalin's time in its internal policy." This was said in the beginning at Harbin and later confirmed in Beijing by high-ranking personalities such as Hu Yaobang and Li Xiannian. In open contradiction to what it preached earlier, the Chinese leadership now not only does not call the Soviet Union revisionist and capitalist, something that was stamped in its party statute approved at the last congress, but also speaks through its propaganda organs about the great successes that it has achieved in its socialist development.

For its part Moscow has waved the "olive branch" more than once at Beijing. Some time ago Brezhnev chose Tashkent to do this -- one of the cities closest to the USSR-PRC border. Together with a call for "normalization of relations" Brezhnev declared that "we have never denied the existence of a socialist system in China" These two social-imperialist "giants" have no doubts about the similar nature of their social system -- capitalist in deed and socialist in words.

Now, according to the admissions of Beijing's leaders, the great Sino-American friendship is "going through a crisis" because of Taiwan, and some cold winds are blowing. After all, the United States and the West in general do not seem as enthusiastic or as devoted -- as Deng's clique had expected -- to pour their aid and capital into a chaotic China. For its part, the Kremlin -- discredited by its aggressions and hegemonism -- needs to create the image of a power that pursues a friendly policy. Besides, it observes with interest every cooling between Washington and Beijing. Because of its hybrid revisionist-capitalist economic policy and its so-called socialist modernizations, China also cannot avoid looking toward its more experienced northern neighbor. Everything is acceptable as far as the Chinese leadership's pragmatism is concerned, although they attempt to hide it behind a smoke screen. Zhao Ziyang recently declared: "We will never tie ourselves to a great power. We will not play the Soviet card against the United States, nor the American card against the Soviet Union." In fact, China plays any card for its own purposes to transform itself into a superpower with world dominating ambitions.

The new angle from which it looks at its great northern neighbor cannot be considered separately from Beijing's typhoons. In order to be able to adapt themselves to new situations, the Chinese leaders are keeping a door open for another "pirouette" on the axis of their foreign policy.

As anti-Marxists and counterrevolutionaries, they may unite with anyone. In his work "Reflections on China," Comrade Enver emphasized that it is possible for the Chinese to reach a new strategy: peace on two sides -- friendship with the Soviet Union and friendship with the United States. Another possibility cannot be excluded -- today they are pro-American and pro-West, tomorrow they become pro-Soviet and pro-East.

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN TIRANA

AU061725 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Tirana, November 3 (ATA) -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Tamio Amau arrived in our country yesterday.

Presents Credentials to Lleshi

AU071443 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Tirana, November 7 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Haxhi Lleshi, received yesterday at the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Tamio Amau, who presented the credentials.

Attending the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were Reiz Malile, minister of foreign affairs; Xhafer Spahio, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Zeqi Agolli, director of a department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jovan Antonio, chief of the Protocol Branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The ambassador was accompanied by the first secretaries of the embassy Tadashi Nagai and Toshio Tamatsukuri.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY SIGNED IN BUDAPEST

AU071444 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Tirana, November 7 (ATA) -- The protocol of goods exchanges and payments for 1983 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the People's Republic of Hungary was signed in Budapest on November 5, 1982. The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Muzafer Ahmati, and for the Hungarian side by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Janos Vass. Attending the signing ceremony were also the interim charge d'affaires of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the People's Republic of Hungary, Jani Polena, and the members of the two delegations.

HOXHA GREETS TIRANA UNIVERSITY ON 25TH JUBILEE

AU062048 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Summary] The Tirana District of AWP Committee and the rectorate of Tirana State University organized a solemn meeting this evening on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the creation of Tirana State University. The meeting was attended by teachers, students, guests from other educational and scientific institutions, former students and others. "The meeting was also attended by Comrades Manush Myftiu, Foto Cami and Qirjako Mihali; Vangjel Cerava, AWP Central Committee secretary, Sh[illegible]et Pecei, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; and AWP Central Committee members Nexhmife Hoxha and Tefta Cami."

The meeting was opened by Xhemal Dini, secretary of the university party committee.

Comrade Manush Myftiu then read out the letter addressed to the students and teachers by Comrade Enver Hoxha, AWP Central Committee first secretary:

"Dear comrade teachers and students: The 25th anniversary of the founding of your university is an important event in the history of our national education, culture and science. It is a particular joy to greet you wholeheartedly on this day and to send you my best wishes. Our university, which was set up as a result of the party's direct solicitude, became from its very first days an ardent revolutionary center for the training and education of young cadres and specialists."

The sons and daughters of the people trained by our university are to be found throughout the country, engaged in the great struggle waged by our entire people to build socialism and defend the country. The party has entrusted Tirana University with a noble and honorable mission, to train very highly qualified specialists armed with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook. The party and the people are noting with particular satisfaction that our students, like all the youth of our country, are being correctly educated politically and ideologically and are equipping themselves increasingly better with knowledge and culture. But even greater and more persistent efforts are required from the students of the university and other higher institutions of our country to master the programs and extend their scientific and technical knowledge during their studies.

The Eighth AWP Congress has set out new and even greater tasks. In achieving the objectives set out by the party, you will make a very valuable contribution to the entire socioeconomic development of the country. "The continuous perfecting of teaching programs and methods, the perfecting of the system of postgraduate qualification and the radical improvement of the work of departments require the constant attention of the party organization and the rectorate.

"The party is convinced that you will work tirelessly and conscientiously to implement the great tasks confronting you, that you will constantly sharpen your revolutionary vigilance at work and in life and that you will work ceaselessly to perfect the personality of a revolutionary and militant intellectual, closely bound to the high interests of socialism, the people and the country's defense."

CARCANI ADDRESSES ELECTION MEETING IN TIRANA

AU051832 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Report on speech by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in Tirana meeting with constituents on 4 November]

[Summary] Speaking about the importance of the elections of deputies to the People's Assembly, in which our people will once again express their unbreakable unity with the glorious AWP headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, Adil Carcani stated that the elections in our country take place in the most democratic way possible, because proletarian democracy is genuine democracy. All those alleged democracies in the bourgeois and revisionist countries are only a deception of the working masses, a limitation and denial of their legitimate rights. The 14 November elections are taking place 1 year after the historic Eighth AWP Congress that opened broad vistas and stimulated the entire socioeconomic development of the country.

Comrade Adil Carcani outlined the country's successes on the road traversed by the people with the party in the lead. During these years the people have been tempered and armed with a rich experience in work and the revolution, constantly steeling their unity with the party. "This has been and remains the key to all our victories, the fortress against which all internal and external enemies will smash their heads should they dare raise their heads against our party, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Albanian people.

"Speaking about the party's correct and farsighted policies in the economic field, he stressed that the priority given to the country's industrialization made it possible to create new and important branches in the heavy and light industries, which constitute a powerful base for our entire socioeconomic development. Within the period spanned by the current legislature, 187 new industrial projects have been constructed and commissioned. Our industry produced more within only 2 months in 1981 than was produced in all of 1960. The increase in industrial production occured at a high average rate and has never been under 6 percent." This proves the correctness of the party's policy in giving priority to the development of the power industry. He than spoke about the development of the engineering industry, the light and food industry, agriculture, construction, education culture, science and the arts.

In the process of these transformations, Adil Carcani went on to say, our new man was created, equipped with our Marxist-Leninist ideology, broad knowledge and lofty moral virtues. This constitutes one of the party's greatest victories and is a guarantee of the present and the future of socialism in Albania.

Comrade Adil Carcani continued by outlining the successes attained also in Tirana, the capital of our beloved socialist country. He then went on to stress the new prospects opened up to the country by the decisions of the historic Eighth AWP Congress. Relying entirely on our own efforts, we will see our economy advance rapidly. The party is already working on the drafts for the Eighth 5-year Plan.

"Speaking about some problems pertaining to the current international situation, Comrade Adil Carcani stressed that the foreign policy of our party and state has been and remains an open, independent, principled and consistent policy, a resolute opponent of the policy of aggression persued by U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and all international reaction. Such a policy enjoys the respect and support of numerous progressive countries and of all the peoples in the world. Concluding his speech, Adil Carcani stressed that the situations developing in the world compel us to increase our vigilance even higher and to work tirelessly to strengthen the country's defense and the unity of the people and to fulfill to the last all planned tasks in industry, agriculture and all other branches of the economy."

LOCAL AWP COMMITTEES REPORT HARVEST RESULTS

Sarande District

AU062124 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Summary] The Sarande District AWP Committee has addressed the following letter to Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Enver, in these days, when our entire people united like a fist around the party will proudly celebrate the great November events, we inform you about some new successes by our district's working people in fulfilling the plan in agriculture and other sectors.

"We inform you with great joy that the working people in agriculture have turned their pledge into reality. They produced and delivered at district level 13,200 quintals of corn, achieving an average yield of 55.5 quintals per hectare and 4.8 quintals per hectare more than planned. Our district thus once again this year has fulfilled and overfulfilled the plan for the production and delivery of bread grains." The Vrines higher-type agriculture cooperative has had the highest results, producing 86 quintals per hectare on the entire acreage of 450 hectares. Other agricultural units also achieved high yields between 60 and 70 quintals per hectare. Taking the district as a whole, yields averaging 65 quintals per hectare were produced on 75 percent of the total acreage. "This important success achieved under conditions of the unusual drought, when not a drop of rain fell for 5 months, testifies once again the correctness of your teachings that our people, educated by the Marxist-Leninist ideology of our party, which has in a farsighted manner created an economy based entire on our own forces, can achieve everything."

On this occasion, we inform you also that a number of other results have been attained by our working people: The annual plan for the production of vegetables was prefulfilled on 12 October and we have to date delivered over 200 tons of vegetables over and above the plan. The milk production plan for the 10-month period has been exceeded by 4,100 quintals and the meat production plan has been exceeded by 1,000 quintals.

Berat District

AU082047 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Summary] Enver Hoxha has received the following letter from the Berat District AWP Committee:

Dear Comrade Enver, with special joy on the eve of the 41st anniversary of our glorious workers party the Berat District AWP Committee informs you that the agricultural workers, with a high consciousness and unwavering faith in their own forces, achieved a new success: They fulfilled the cotton production plan. All the economic units that cultivate this crop worked with the healthy conviction that fulfilling and surpassing the cotton production plan based on the Eighth AWP Congress directives acquires a greater political and economic importance today. Our district has continually increased its productivity. On a district scale thus far 14 quintals per hectare have been picked and picking is continuing. The quality of cotton is better this year than previously.

Some cooperatives have achieved even higher results, such as the higher-type cooperative of Lapardhas, which has picked 19 quintals per hectare over the whole area and is working toward picking 25 quintals per hectare. The production of cotton has been based on the implementation of science, introduction of new contemporary technologies and on advanced experience. All cotton was sowed on irrigated and drained land; 78 percent of the land where cotton was grown was deeply plowed and 80 percent was fertilized with organic fertilizers. Despite the drought, irrigation needs were all met.

Agricultural workers also fulfilled the annual fruit and grape production plans and achieved high results in other sectors.

The workers of Berat District will further increase their mobilization and revolutionary drive to realize the tasks of the 4th and 5th AWP Central Committee Plenums and to meet the 14 November elections, the 70th anniversary of the declaration of independence and the 38th anniversary of the liberation with greater successes.

STATUS OF SPAIN'S RELATIONS WITH NATO ASSESSED

AU081339 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 5 Nov 82 p 3

[Yavor Tsakov article: "Spain-NATO -- A Desire for Change on the Agenda"]

[Text] The convincing victory of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] in the recent extraordinary parliamentary elections focused attention on the foreign policy program of the current governing party. Several basic tasks are to be implemented, the most important undoubtedly being the issue of relations between Spain and NATO, which Spain joined this spring by a decision of the previous government. Party leader Felipe Gonzalez promised the voters, who voted for the Socialists hoping for a change, that the negotiations on the practical incorporation of Spain into NATO's military structures will be frozen and that in the near future there will be a referendum which will reflect the real will of the people on the issue of joining NATO.

At the official ceremony signing the protocol on Spain's joining NATO, which took place at NATO headquarters in Brussels, NATO Secretary General Josef Luns pointed out that the admission of NATO's 16th member is taking place in a "very tense international situation." It is known that the desire of the United States and its NATO allies to secure unilateral military advantage without respecting the principles of equality and equal security in the military area is the reason for the aggravated international climate.

The admission of Spain into NATO represented a new step in the implementation of the We 's bloc policy. Despite the open reluctance of the majority of the Spanish people, the Union of the Democratic Center joined NATO with the hope that this step would secure, on the one hand, the support of the developed capitalist countries and, on the other, would tame the ambitions of the army, in which the Francoist moods of the past are still strong.

During the last 5 years the most reactionary circles of the Spanish Army conducted three major operations aimed at destabilizing the country's political situation. The last one, which was expected to end with a military putsch on the eve of the elections, was organized by the country's rightist forces. Their goal was to influence public opinion by disseminating fear and by convincing public opinion that voting for the socialist party and an eventual victory by this party would facilitate new complications in the country's internal political situation. Thus, one can interpret the numerous attempts during the week before the elections, when some military circles were promoting the view that "the country is being divided into two Spains," as at the time of the Civil War, a situation that led to the founding of the Francoist regime in Spain. In such a situation the new government cannot afford excessively sharp changes in its relations with the military establishment, in which there is one general for every 204 active soldiers. Nevertheless, observers in Madrid maintain that the Socialists can utilize the public dissatisfaction caused by the attempts to call into question Spain's democratic process. Furthermore, the actions of the conspirators the last time met with exceptional objection on the part of the country's broad public circles.

There is no doubt that the PSOE election campaign is the most serious recent attempt to direct the aspirations of the country's broadest circles toward common goals. However, despite the fact that the majority of army officers declared their loyalty to the king and the Constitution, and that the elections showed the shrinking basis of the neofascist tendencies, the rightist danger must not be underestimated. Several months before the elections Oliart, the former minister of defense, stated that Spain's military leaders are not afraid of a Socialist victory, but of "radical and sharp changes in the Spanish society." In this sense the task of Felipe Gon.alez becomes very complicated, because he will have to combine the ambitions of his adherents for a genuinely realistic foreign policy, coordinated with the national interests, and the "moderate view" of the society's conservative sector, including the army, which will hardly accept changes that call into question its place in the political arena.

Perhaps this is the reason Felipe Gonzalez declared that the possibility of organizing a referendum on Spain's membership in NATO is not "a matter of prime importance" in comparison with the struggle against the economic crisis which has engulfed the country. In addition the PSOE leader and future prime minister said that the 5-year treaty with the United States on using the four major U.S. bases in Spain recently signed by the previous Center government is "technically much better" than the previous one. These statements aim at calming the national army and Spain's Western allies, primarily the United States.

The Spain-NATO problem is connected to a large degree with the bilateral military-political treaty signed by Washington and Madrid. The task of the new government will be to study how public interest coincides with this treaty. Spain's membership in NATO also poses the question of whether the PSOE will implement its pre-election promise to not allow the deployment of nuclear weapons on the country's territory, thus preserving its non-nuclear status. The problem of Gibraltar, which was to be solved by Spain and Great Britain within NATO, gradually reached a dead end after the Falklands crisis, showing the adherence of the British crown to the idea of preserving the colonial status of certain territories.

Spain's NATO allies are now taking the position of waiting, maintaining that the negotiations on Spain's place in the general military structure of the bloc "will last for years." The creation of a fourth allied command in Spain and this country's financial participation in the program on developing NATO's infrastructure are mentioned as the formal reason for this well-conceived passiveness. However, the issue is obviously more complicated and NATO's experts are awaiting the first concrete steps of the government to determine their position more clearly. Spain's incorporation into NATO is of great significance for the United States and not just because the Pentagon has significant military capital investments in this country. Washington hopes that the longer the uncertainty surrounding Spain's place within or outside NATO is preserved, the easier it will be to neutralize the issue of the U.S. presence in this country. Spain's important strategic location between Europe, Africa and the Middle East on the crossroads of important sea routes is an additional reason for the U.S. hope that the new situation will ensure a lasting U.S. presence in Spain.

From the viewpoint of Spanish interests, remaining in NATO does not coincide with the intention of the socialists to conduct a really independent foreign policy based on adherence to peace, detente and good-neighborliness. It is well known what the NATO concept "bloc discipline" means in military language. In the general sense, it contradicts the independence and national interests of the states to whom a secondary role is assigned. Spain was relieved relatively recently of the U.S. nuclear weapon on its territory, and now the Washington Administration is warning its allies in Western Europe to be ready for the deployment of kinds of weapons, including nuclear ones. Such ideas contradict the PSOE program, which is firmly connected with the Third World countries and a non-nuclear status. Within NATO's framework Spain inevitably will join the spheres of activity of these Pentagon doctrines dangerous for the present international situation, including the one conducting a "limited nuclear war," which do not coincide with the interests of the West European peoples.

It is not by accident that the Socialist victory in Spain was accompanied by a statement by the State Department spokesman that the agreement between the two countries will be preserved in the name of Spain's democratic process. However, is there a guarantee that this country will not be drawn into a number of adventures which figure in the arsenal of the states that dominate NATO? Washington's intention to triple its military assistance for Spain during the next year serves the same goal. A large part of the amount, namely, $415 million -- will be in the form of credits for purchasing U.S. weapons.

These are not the only issues which in recent months have concerned wide political and public circles in Spain. Undoubtedly its future will be determined to a large degree by its relations with the Western world. Precisely because of this fact there is concern that pressure from outside and the danger from inside can delay or freeze the implementation of radical steps related to Spain's membership in NATO or its place in the bloc's military-political strategy. This will be the case despite the fact that the desire for a change is now stronger, something which corresponds with the ideas of a realistic and independent foreign policy of the new Spanish Government.

SYRIAN CP DELEGATION VISITS 31 OCT-7 NOV

AU071920 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, November 7 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Central Control Commission of the Syrian Communist Party, led by its chairman, Mr Ibrahim Bakri, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Syrian Communist Party, was on visit here from October 31 to November 7 at the invitation of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The delegation was received by Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and had talks with a delegation of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the BCP, led by Mr Stoyan Karadzhov. The Syrian guests visited the counties of Plovdiv and Burgas.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the guests were made familiar with the work of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the BCP, with the tasks facing the Bulgarian communists at present in implementation of the decisions of the 12th Congress of the BCP, as well as with the international activities of the BCP for relaxation of international tension and preservation of the world peace. Particular attention was paid to the dangerous situation in the Middle East, created in the result of the openly aided by the United States Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

The delegation of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the BCP and of the Central Control Commission of the Syrian Communist Party assessed positively the struggle of the Syrian people and the firm position of the Syrian Arab Republic in the struggle against the aggressive moves of Israel and the encroachments of the U.S. imperialism in the Middle East. They assessed highly the programme of an all-round, really just settling of the Middle East problem, proposed by Mr Leonid Brezhnev on September 15, 1982, underlined by the adopted Fes principles for solving the Palestinian issue and the situation in the Middle East in general. They expressed confidence that the only real alternative for settling the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian issue is the calling of the Soviet-proposed international conference on peace in the Middle East with the participation of all the interested sides, including by all means the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION PAYS VISIT 28 OCT-5 NOV

AU052126 Sofia BTA in English 1907 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, November 5 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command, led by the secretary general of the front, Mr Ahmad Jibrl, was on visit here from October 28 to November 5 at the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa. The members of the Politburo of the front, Mr Fadli Shuru and Mr Omar Shekhabi, were included in the delegation.

The Palestinian delegation had talks at the Committee for Solidarity with the People's of Africa and Asia, as well as at the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Red Cross.

The delegation was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

During the talks and the meetings, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on some topical issues of the contemporary international situation and special attention was paid to the tense atmosphere in the Middle East after the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. Reaffirmed was the unreserved support and solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the just and heroic struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization -- for realization of their irrevocable national rights, including the right to self-determination and founding of their own independent national state.

BULGARIA, VIETNAM HOLD ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

AU052950 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, November 5 (BTA) - Bulgaro-Vietnamese economic cooperation is assessed here as successful and mutually advantageous. This view is shared by Mr Vo Dinh Lieu, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Vietnam, who is on visit here for the 10th session of the Bulgaro-Vietnamese Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. The guest is co-chairman of the bilateral economic commission. After the signing of a protocol on the work of the session, which took place today, he underlined that the ascending development of the economic cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria results from the correct policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam and of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and that it is based on the combat friendship and solidarity between the two countries' peoples. On the Bulgarian side the document was signed by Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Bulgarian side of the bilateral economic commission.

The Bulgarian and the Vietnamese delegations for the session are unanimous in their view that in recent years bilateral economic relations have expanded and deepened. Meetings have been held between representatives of the ministries and departments of the two countries, at which many concrete decisions have been made. Techno-scientific contacts have been enriched. A new step has been made in cooperation in the sphere of planning.

Four agreements have been signed by Bulgaria and Vietnam. The first agreement is a credit one. Bulgaria will grant credits to that country for the construction of capacities for the processing of rubber, coffee and tobacco. The other agreements are long-term -- for a period of 20 years -- and provide for joint activities on the territory of Vietnam in the construction and exploitation of industrial projects, as well as for Bulgarian technical aid.

Questions pertaining to the training of Vietnamese specialists in Bulgaria have been also touched on.

Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, received today Mr Vu Dinh Lieu. He was informed of the work of the 15th session of the bilateral economic commission. The head of the Bulgarian Governernment assessed highly the Bulgaro-Vietnamese economic relations. Mr Grisha Filipov underlined the necessity to expand and deepen further Bulgaro-Vietnamese relations on bilateral and multilateral basis within the CMEA framework, for their development on long-term basis.

SRV Representative Departs

AU062018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Vu Dinh Lieu, deputy chairman of Vietnam's Council of Ministers and chairman of the Vietnamese side of the Bulgarian-Vietnamese Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, who participated in the commission's 10th session in Sofia, has left Bulgaria. He was seen off at Sofia airport by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of this commission.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH UK DISCUSSED

AU062005 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 6 Nov 82

["Fruitful Talks in London" -- BTA headline]

[Text] London, November 6 (BTA correspondent) -- Here ended the visit of the chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial and Economic Association, Mr Ognyan Doynov.

Mr Doynov paid a visit to Britain at the invitation of the Confederation of British Industry. Mr Doynov was accompanied by leading economic and foreign trade figures.

During his one-week stay he had meetings with responsible parliamentary, government and political figures. The British side expressed marked interest in the promotion of cooperation between Bulgaria and Great Britain. This interest was voiced by the president of the Confederation of British Industry, Mr Campbell Fraser, by the president of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr David Steel, by the state minister for trade, Mr Peter Rees, as well as by the presidents of Britain's biggest firms.

Discussed were certain problems of cooperation in various spheres -- electronics, transport, mechanical engineering, organizational equipment, the food industry, etc. Confidence was expressed that there are conditions for a further expansion of cooperation in these spheres. Emphasized was, too, the willingness of the two sides to expand the initiatives in trade and economic cooperation in order to realize the existing possibilities. Stressed were the concrete possibilities for extending the joint cooperation in third countries.

In such a spirit of well-intended efforts for fruitful results proceeded last night's meeting of Mr Ognyan Doynov with the heads of the Confederation of British Industry, with managers of the biggest British firms.

SCIENCE, CULTURE, EDUCATION PLAN WITH UK SIGNED

AU061448 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] London, November 6 (BTA) -- From November 2 to 5 talks have been held here in connection with the signing of a plan-programme for exchange and cooperation between Bulgaria and Great Britain in the sphere of science, culture and education in 1983 and 1984. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mr Yosif Toshkov, ambassador, head of the "Cultural Cooperation" Department with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria. At yesterday's official ceremony of the signing of the plan Great Britain was represented by Lord Nicholas Gordon-Lennox, assistant state secretary for foreign affairs.

The cooperation plan between the two countries in the sphere of science, culture and education retains the former level of activity of the two countries. Along with this it provides for expansion of the cooperation between the cultural and information institutes, of the national libraries and museums of Bulgaria and Great Britain. An agreement in principle has been reached, too, to organize representative exhibitions featuring the contemporary Bulgarian and English culture in the two countries respectively.

The talks proceeded in a friendly and constructive atmosphere. Underlined was the great importance of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state for the expansion of the cultural contacts between the two countries.

BCP CC GROUP VISITS PORTUGAL 1-5 NOVEMBER

AU071922 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, November 7 (BTA) -- The working group of the CC of the BCP, led by Mr Georgi Grigorov, head of the "organizational" department with the Central Committee, returned from Lisbon last night.

The group stayed in Portugal from November 1 to 5 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party.

The group became familiar with the experience of the Portuguese communists in the sphere of party organization work. Its members were received by the member of the Political Commission and the secretariat of the CC of the Portuguese Communist Party, Mr Fernando Blanqui Teixeira.

GOSR FESTIVITIES INCLUDE USSR RECEPTION, PARADE

Officials Attend USSR Reception

AU081531 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution [GOSR], Nikita Tolubeyev, ambassador extraordinary and plentipotentiary of the USSR in Bulgaria, gave a reception.

The following officials came to the USSR Embassy to greet the ambassador and to convey their most sincere feelings and congratulations toward the fraternal Soviet people: Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Kiril Zarev; deputy chairman of the State Council; deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council; secretaries of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union permament board; members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee; heads of the BCP Central Committee departments; ministers; deputy chairman of the National Assembly; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; artists, scientists and cultural figures; representatives of business circles; as well as generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited in our country were also among those present at the reception.

The reception proceeded in an exceptionally cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Sofia Prarade

AU091013 [Editorial Report] All Bulgarian dailies of 8 November carry front-page reports on the 7 November parade of Sofia city citizens marking the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In its report RABOTNICHESKO DELO says that "members of the BCP Central Committee, State Council, government, Bulgarian National Agrarian Union's [BZNS] permanent board, as well as deputy chairman of the National Assembly, party veterans, officers from the Bulgarian People's Army, outstanding workers, and others attended and were seated in front of and at the side of the Dimitrov mausoleum." Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Sofia were also among those present. The specific list of names reads as follows:

"Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanosov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, and Chudomir Aleksandrov; deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; secretaries of the BZNS permanent board; and leaders of mass and sociopolitical organizations. Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also on the dais of the Dimitrov mauseleum."

In addition to showing pictures of the crowd carrying very large picture posters of Zhivkov and Brezhnev, RABOTNICHESKO DELO also carries quotations from "Todor Zhivkov, our first party and state leader," appearing on some of the posters:

"For us the cause of the October Revolution represents an inexhaustible source of wisdom, experience and optimism; a source of our firm resolve to further advance along the path of progress toward our communist future."

"Our motherland is one of the first countries in which the sparks flying over from Russia were transformed into a revolutionary fire."

Later on the paper says that "Bulgaria has once again made its worthy contribution to the peaceful crusade of mankind. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's initiative in transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone is welcomed with approval in the neighboring counties and other countries in the world. This initiative is a worthy continuation of the legacy of the October Revolution."

BCP POLITBURO APPROVES REPORT ON CEAUSESCU VISIT

AU081930 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 8 (BTA) -- The Politburo of the CC of the BCP heard information on the official and friendly visit here of Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the SR [Socialist Republic] of Romania, together with Mrs Elena Ceausescu October 12 through 14, 1982.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP made a high assessment of the results achieved during the visit, which will contribute to the further development of the friendship and fruitful cooperation between the BCP and the Romanian Communist Party, between Bulgaria and Romania, between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, in the interest of the socialist community countries, of the cause of peace and socialism in the world. It was emphasized that in her relations with Romania Bulgaria has been and is guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and by the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP underlined the importance of the agreements reached in the economic cooperation and emphasized that the decisions made on extending specialization and joint production, on ensuring a stable growth of the trade, on extending the the cooperation and exchange of experience in the field of agriculture will promote the further satisfying of the needs of the two countries' economies.

The Politburo noted with satisfaction the determination expressed by the two sides to fight side by side with the other Warsaw Treaty member-states, with all peace-loving states and progressive and democratic forces all over the world, for averting a nuclear war, for the preservation of peace and consolidation of detente. Stress was laid on the high assessment made of the commitment undertaken by the Soviet Union not to use nuclear weapons first and its appeal to the other nuclear states to do the same.

The Politburo emphasized the particular importance of the determination confirmed by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu that Bulgaria and Romania help actively the development of the relations of goodneighborliness and cooperation among the Balkan states, for turning the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear weapon, which meets with the interests of the peoples of this area, of detente and peace in Europe and all over the world.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENS SEVENTH SESSION 9 NOV

Agenda Previewed

AU082035 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Tomorrow the seventh National Assembly session opens again.

Thorough preparations for this session have been under way by all ministries and departments, as well as by all National Assembly committees and all competent organs that participated in working out the draft bills.

This makes us think that the attention of the National Assembly deputies will be focused on an agenda which includes the following items: draft bills on amendments and addenda to the law on the organization of courts and to the election law, as well as draft bills on the fishing and hunting economy. The minister of national health is expected to report to the National Assembly. All these questions were discussed and studied in recent months by the National Assembly permanent committees.

Today the Social Policy Committee, chaired by Peko Takov, deputy chairman of the State Council, in the presence of Stanko Todorov, discussed the report of the committee's working group on the report of the national health minister and adopted a decision. At the same time the committee members discussed another important social issue: the working conditions of women in the agricultural sector. A report by Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agroindustrial Central Council, and a coreport on the same subject by National Assembly Deputy Dancho Krustev, chairman of the Sredets agroindustrial complex, were thoroughly analyzed.

Foreign Policy Committee Meets

AU082026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] A meeting of the National Assembly Foreign Policy Committee was held today, chaired by Petur Tanchev, chairman of the permanent committee and deputy chairman of the State Council. Comrade Stanko Todorov was also among those present at the session.

Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, read a report on the development of Bulgaria's foreign trade relations. He noted the favorable development of these relations in recent years. Comrade Lukanov emphasized the increased opportunities of our foreign economic relations and pointed out that this favorable trend is due to the long-term and farsighted policy of the BCP and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee. Comrade Lukanov pointed out the increasing and decisive importance of Bulgaria's participation in the international division of labor and the significance of the intensification and expansion of integrational relations with the economies of the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member-countries. The speaker also dealt with certain specific problems, such as the importance of improving the quality and technical standards of export products, the further perfection of the methods and forms of foreign trade activities and so forth.

Petur Tanchev, chairman of the committee, delivered a closing address in which he expressed high appreciation for the report just heard and satisfaction at the general participation of all those present in the discussion.

Todorov Opens Session

AU091332 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 9 November carries a live relay from Sofia of the opening of the seventh session of the eighth National Assembly.

The announcer says that "the National Assembly deputies take their seats in the hall and eminent public figures, frontrunners in production, cultural, scientific and artistic figures take their seats in the guests' box. Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to to Bulgaria are also present."

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, opens the session at 1301 GMT and proposes that those present observe a few moments of silence in memory of the deceased National Assembly deputies, Army Gen Ivan Mikhaylov Popov, deputy of 134 Mikhaylovgrad constituency; Dimo Dichev Novakov, deputy of the 80 Vratsa constituency; and Karlo Todorov Lukanov, deputy of the 151 Pleven constituency. Following this, he proposes the following agenda:

1. Report by the commission for monitoring the by-election for the National Assembly.

2. Draft bill approving the normative decrees of the State Council.

3. Draft decision on approving a decree on changes in the government.

4. Draft bill on amendment and addendum of the courts' law structure.

5. Draft bill on amendment and addendum of the election law.

6. Draft bill on the hunting economy.

7. Draft bill on the fishing economy.

8. Report by the minister of public health.

9. Proposals for the nomination supreme court judges.

10. An interpellation by Prof Nacho Nachev to the minister (?of communications).

The agenda is unanimously approved by the National Assembly deputies and the realy ends at 1305 GMT.

GENERAL KOSEV ON ROLE OF ARMY, WARSAW PACT

AU051508 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 3 Nov 82 pp 1-3

[Report by Col Yakim Prizhibilowski and Sofka Koseva on the traditional Sofia meeting organized by the Ministry of National Defense with soldiers' mothers held on 2 November 1982 at the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture]

[Summary] The 15th traditional meeting of soldiers' mothers was organized on 2 November at the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture in Sofia by the Bulgarian Ministry of National Defense. The purpose of the meeting is to acquaint the mothers of young recruits who have just entered the barracks with the soldiers' patriotic duties.

"The honorary presidium was composed of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense and BCP Central Committee Politburo member; Elena Lagadinova, chairman of the Bulgarian Women's Movement Committee; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration; Lt Gen Trifon Balkanski, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Military-Administrative Department; deputy ministers of national defense and the interior; deputy heads of the Army's Main Political Administration and of the general staff; representatives of the Border Guards, the construction-engineering troops, the Ministry of Transportation troops and the Central Council of the Organization for Assistance to Defense; as well as by representatives of the Sofia public, and by officers and generals of the Army. Accompanied by military attaches from the socialist countries, Col Gen Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, was also among those present in the honorary presidium." Mothers of several soldiers were also members of the honorary presidium.

The meeting was addressed by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, who congratulated the mothers on having raised loyal and worthy citizens who have now joined the ranks of the People's Army and who spoke on the glorious military traditions of the Bulgarian people. He greeted the mothers on behalf of Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, and on behalf of the army leadership. He emphasized the role and duties of the young soldiers, exhorting their mothers to assist them always with loving care and good advice. He also stressed the educational value of life in the army.

"Col Gen Kiril Kosev dwelled on the international situation that has been aggravated by the imperialists and, above all, by the United States. The imperialists do not spare any methods and means to established military superiority; they overtly admit their nuclear strategy, adorned by 'the right' to inflict a pre-emptive strike and to wage a 'protracted' nuclear war. With infernal zeal they are fanning military conflagrations in various parts of the world and are precipitating mankind toward disaster."

These evil intentions are opposed by the forces of the socialist camp, headed by the invincible Soviet Army, the head of the Main Political Administration stressed. He recalled the recent successfully concluded Shield-82 exercise of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces as an example of fraternal cooperation in the military sector and emphasized Comrade Brezhnev's wise words of peace and his warning to the imperialists that any attempts to deal with the socialist camp from a position of strength are doomed to failure.

The meeting was later addressed by Krustyu Ivanov, on behalf of the Sofia Komsomol organization and by Elena Docheva and Margarita Murdarska on behalf of the soldiers' mothers.

The meeting closed after a varied and interesting concert program.

GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION OBSERVED

Husak, Strougal Greet CPSU

AU081616 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent a congratulatory telegram to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the national holiday of the Soviet Union -- the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government of the CSSR, all Czechoslovak people and our own behalf, we are sending to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers and all fraternal Soviet people, the most heartfelt, comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The years that have elapsed since the October Revolution have convincingly confirmed the vitality of Leninist ideas. These years have shown the bright perspectives of mankind in the current epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism. The revolutionary wave of Great October, multiplied by the heroic victory of the Soviet people over fascism and the liberation of enslaved peoples, swept away old exploiting regimes from a large part of the globe. The colonial system of imperialism has collapsed and the national liberation struggle of nations has become one of the important segments of the current international revolutionary movement.

The powerful international socialist system, headed by the Soviet Union, is the main revolutionary force of the present and the firm guarantee of progress and peace in the world. In the 65 years which have elapsed since the historic year of 1917, the land of great Lenin has traveled along a glorious road. The heroic Soviet people have transformed, in an historically short period, their backward country into an advanced socialist state, and are today successfully tackling the exacting tasks of the construction of communism set out by the 26th CPSU Congress. In the present complicated international situation the land of the Great October stands at the forefront of the struggle of all progressive and peace-loving forces for the preservation of world peace, freedom, independence of nations and social progress.

The CPCZ and all Czechoslovak people fully support the consistent foreign policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union, reaffirmed in the peace program for the 1980's, approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, and the new peace proposals submitted by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which show a realistic road to lasting world peace in keeping with the interests of our nations.

In firm unity with other fraternal states within the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA, we will continue to actively help its implementation, and the joint struggle of all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces to avert the threat of war and thwart aggressive imperialist plans.

On this important day for all progressive mankind, in the year of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. The nations of Czechoslovakia, too, subscribe with pride to the eternal heritage of the Great October. The nations of Czechoslovakia remind themselves of the fact that the modern history of our people, their struggles for national and social liberation, the building and developing of socialism are inseparably linked with it. The visit to the Soviet Union in June this year of the Czechoslovak party and the government delegation became a convincing demonstration of the successfully developing fraternal cooperation, friendship and alliance between our parties, countries and nations.

Loyal to the legacy of the Great October, the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism the Czechoslovak communists, and all Czechoslovak working people are resolved to further strengthen and develop this unbreakable friendship, alliance and cooperation.

We wish Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, and all fraternal Soviet people new successes in building communism in the Soviet Union, in the struggle for the preservation of world peace, for social progress in the world.

Hruskovic Stresses USSR Role

AU081845 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Report on a speech by Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, delivered at a festive rally marking the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Bratislava on 4 November]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union, our country and the other states of the socialist community regard it as their internationalist duty to provide all-round support to socialist Poland to defend its socialist achievements against attempts of imperialism to interfere in its internal affairs and to overcome the country's internal difficulties.

The support of the socialist countries -- and especially of the Soviet Union -- is vitally important to the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism. The main burden of economic assistance and of consolidating the defense-capability of Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and other Asian and African countries that have chosen the path of socialist development lies -- above all -- on the shoulders of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries and progressive people of the whole world, consistently fights for the overall and just settlement of the Middle East situation, for the implementation of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and establishment of their own state.

The Great October Socialist Revolution inspired and influenced to a decisive extent the course of the national liberation struggle of the Czechs and Slovaks, the outcome of which was the rise of the Czechoslovak Republic in October 1918. It will forever remain a historic fact that without the Great October Socialist Revolution there would be no Czechoslovakia.

We fully realize and on this occasion reaffirm that the friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union is the decisive prerequisite for our country's socialist advancement and for our people's freedom and future in peace.

'BAD OMEN' FOR REAGAN SEEN IN U.S. ELECTIONS

AU081655 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Nov 82 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the column "Notes": "Disagreement Has Prevailed"]

[Text] (From our Washington reporter) -- The general elections in the United States (apart from members of the House of Representatives, one-third of the senators and most governors, a large number of members of local bodies also were up for election) ended with an emphatic shift of votes to the Democrats. The Republicans -- the party to which President Reagan belongs -- have lost: They have lost even in places where they traditionally had a majority.

Yet another typical phenomenon became apparent -- the disinterest of the voters, which proves that the people see no difference between the policies of the Republicans and the Democrats. Both parties are bourgeois parties and the differences in their policies do not concern basic questions.

The consequences of these elections for American policy are nevertheless negligible. Reagan remains in the White House for another 2 years. The decisive executive power is concentrated in his hands. But it is probable that he will have to maneuver more.

"Buy yourself a legislator" was the slogan followed prior to the elections by those who really hold the reins of power in the United States -- the monopolies. In the elections practically nobody could become a candidate who was not rich; and even less could he win, The preelection campaign had become a dance of millions and, according to the local press, these were the most expensive elections in the entire U.S. history. The monopolies were budying candidates, and the candidates were buying voters, who were being manipulated by the demagogic election campaign.

The elections have passed and nothing has changed in U.S. policy. The entire country continues to be ruled by a government with the most reactionary domestic and foreign policy in U.S. postwar history. But, nevertheless, the elections have shown one thing: the prevailing disagreement with Reagan. The important thing is that his disagreement became apparent in a question which is of key significance for Reagan: his policy of nuclear armament. In these referendums millions of voters everywhere voted against the arms race, against the danger of a nuclear war.

It also became apparent that a number of Americans are coming to the conclusions that the millions received by the Pentagon are a waste of money and resources. And in a country in which the rank-and-file voter was traditionally uninterested in anything that did not concern him directly, this is a very important thing.

For the Reagan government this is a bad omen.

SLOVAKIA'S MARTINKA MAKES ECONOMIC REPORT

AU051440 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Karol Martinka, deputy Slovak premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission: "Let Us Make Full Use of the Existing Potentials: To More Effectively Mobilize Forces and Resources at the End of the Year"]

[Excerpts] In drafting this year's plan we had to come to terms with the fact that owing to the high social costs and, in some instance, to downright physical inaccessibility we would have at our disposal this year, in absolute terms, lower resources of some raw materials, fuels and power (metals, crude oil and thus also diesel oil, propellants and so forth). Furthermore, we had to take into account that last year's grain harvest was 16 percent lower and other facts.

Even last year, but primarily in the course of this year, the national economy in general and some industrial branches in particular were severely affected by problems caused by the situation on the nonsocialist markets, by the increased competition, the consequences of protectionist and sometimes literally discriminatory measures on the part of West European banks and customers and, in particular, the harsh fiscal and currency embargo imposed on us under U.S. pressure. This has made it necessary to make the release of foreign currency means more consistently dependent directly on every branch's and every economic production unit's exports actually effected on these markets.

These new, more complicated conditions exist and we can do nothing about them. The decisive thing for us is to be able to come to terms with them and not to act persistently as though nothing new had happened. What matters is our capability to adapt to these conditions, and to do so not passively but actively. What matters is to mobilize our forces and capabilities acquired in the course of the successful development so far and to find the most effective ways for overcoming these conditions. And that is within our power.

Second, we must realize that the inevitability, stressed by the CPCZ Congress, of switching the economy onto a path of intensive development -- a path that is to establish conditions for further balanced advancement -- is not some sort of a narrow, momentary affair; we must realize that it is not an "emergency" solution of some problems and that he who thinks that it means only temporarily greater exactingness and a period which only needs to be survived can by no means be successful. Thinking in this way would also be tantamount to committing a grave ideological error. It is a process that is inherent in an economically advanced society in the period of the scientific and technical revolution, a process inherent in the socialist method of developing the national economy.

Third, we must realize that it would be a particularly inexcusable and gross error if we perceived this year's tasks, dynamism and trends in a simplified manner, as though it was only a question of slowing down the rate of development in view of the complex situation. Some quantitative data may tempt one to lean toward such a view. The complexity and exactingness of this year's tasks is a result of the fact that we set for ourselves the goal of regrouping our forces and resources in such a way as to create conditions for a more effective utilization of our development potentials, so that by making our own work more effective we might alleviate the impact of the limiting factors, the lower economic inputs.

We want to reach these qualitative intentions this year while not increasing but maintaining the volume of social production. Total industrial production is to increase 0.4 percent, agricultural production 5.2 percent and basic building work, in light of reduced investments, is to decline 5.8 percent. The main emphasis is being laid on raising the effectiveness of work, which should be reflected in the creation of the final effect, the national income, as well as in establishing conditions for a balanced development.

How Successful Are We

In industry as a whole we are not only succeeding in fulfilling the overall production tasks -- in the first nine months of the year 73.7 percent of the annual task was fulfilled (compared with 73.4 percent last year when there was 1 working day less) and production is 0.8 percent higher than last year -- but, which is even more important, we are succeeding, with a few exceptions, in achieving the programmatic structural rebuilding of production. This is manifested in the heretofore unparalleled differentiation as regards the dynamism of the individual branches' development. Branches making a relatively more efficient use of energy and raw and other materials are experiencing a significantly more rapid development. Total engineering production increased 4.8 percent and the production of the electrotechnical industry alone even 7.6 percent. Similarly, the production of the medical supplies industry increased 7.4 percent and the generation of heat and electricity, especially thanks to the breakdown-free production in the nuclear powerplant, increased 4.3 percent, despite limited electricity production from traditional fuels.

In harmony with the plan, we are curtailing production in highly material and energy-intensive branches. This applies to the chemical industry and the ferrous metallurgy (decline of about 2 percent), the nonferrous metallurgy (decline of 4.8 percent) and the production of construction materials (decline of 1.2 percent).

As regards the branches that process domestic materials, the results vary. For example, despite a 9.7 percent production increase in the pulp mills and a 2.4 percent production increase in timber-processing plants, the wood-working industry fulfilled the plan for the first 9 months of the year only 98.4 percent. The food industry is fulfilling the planned tasks but, in view of the consequences of last year's poor harvest, the production volume is 3.5 percent below last year's. The other industrial branches are fulfilling their planned production tasks.

The structural rebuilding of production is the key factor enabling the fulfillment of the planned reduction of material intensiveness and the attainment of a more efficient utilization of material inputs. This is reflected not only in relative material savings but -- and that is important from the viewpoint of the creation of resources -- in attaining a higher volume of net production. In industry, for example, while the production volume increased 0.8 percent, net production increased 5.1 percent. The results could have been, however, even better, were it not for the lagging wood-working industry and its individual (a total of 50) enterprises, be it because of emergency situations [havarie] or breakdowns of the production installations, inadequate adaption of the production structure to needs or mutual nonfulfillment of subdeliveries.

The results of industry are important for creating conditions for overall balanced development. While industrial production grew 0.8 percent in the 9 months, final deliveries increased 4 percent. Of this, exports to socialist states increased 11.8 percent and to nonsocialist states 9.1 percent. In terms of volume, the planned deliveries for both the domestic market and capital investment projects are being fulfilled. Equally positive is the trend in raising the technical and economic parameters and the utility value. For example, compared with the first half-year of 1981, the value of new products has increased 25.5 percent, the value of products having advanced technical standards 24.9 percent. However, it must be said that their share in overall production is still small.

Where Attention Should Be Directed

One might gain the impression that everything is all right and positive, that there are no problems and nothing that would need improving. This is by no means the case. It is necessary to see that the trend is generally positive and that, despite all the complications we feel at every step, there is no room for pessimism. However, at the same time there must be no room for self-satisfaction with the work results so far.

The collectives in enterprises that are lagging behind the planned tasks should again ask themselves what they can do to eliminate or at least reduce the shortfall in the planned production volume. This concerns, in particular, the wood-working and pulp industries, some engineering enterprises, but also some enterprises of the textile and food industries.

For example, in our largest newly-built pulp mill in Ruzomberok the main thing will be to ensure that the shortfall accrued thus far, caused by start-up problems and initial breakdowns, does not increase but declines. This can be achieved not only by keeping up the work collective's dedicated work and sustaining production in the old pulp mill, which is to be dismantled, but also by consistently observing the technological processes and work discipline in the new plant and by taking care of the production equipment, so as to maintain the trend and the level of production reached in the last few days.

The challenge in the wood-working and furniture industry will be to come to terms with the consequences of breakdowns and emergency situations and to correctly respond to the problems in marketing, problems which in the 9 months caused a production shortfall of Kcs145 million.

The overall saturation and the declining marketing possibilities on the foreign and domestic markets highlight more than ever before the need to develop productions that are capable, even under complicated conditions, of satisfying needs. It is intolerable to produce goods for the warehouses and downright harmful when imported raw and other materials are used for such productions. Here is a wide realm of opportunities for improving managerial work. Compared with the planned turnover, in industry and in the construction sector we are tying up almost Kcs1 billion worth of social resources more in stocks. It is therefore essential not only to prevent further such tying up of values but to speedily release this resource for solving problems, for better meeting the needs of foreign trade and our domestic market.

This year's developments on the markets of the nonsocialist countries have been rather unusual compared with the preceding period. Discriminatory aspects have become more marked. There have been cancellation of contracts (for furniture, leather footwear, pulpwood and other products) concluded with the foreign trade organizations Exico, Drevounia, Centrotex and Strojex, and foreign customers postponing the fulfillment of their orders and similar things. Even near the end of the year we must continue to make use of all forms of advantageous cooperation with these countries, but especially of compensation deals [vazbove obchody], and we must adjust our production as closely as possible to the demands of foreign customers. In the future it will also be necessary to expect to regulate imports from the territories for which we have not succeeded in fulfilling the export tasks. People cannot rely on someone else to earn foreign currency to be used to pay for their imports.

From the results to date, this year's plans for exports to the nonsocialist countries are in jeopardy, particularly in the sphere of the light and timber-processing industries and in construction. In order to ensure the smooth operation of production this year, we have had to use every means at our disposal. The people working in the economic production units of Ogako and Slovakotex, and in the timber-processing and furniture industries, as well as others, must realize that such a solution cannot be repeated. What and how much they will produce depends solely on their production valorization abilities and on the ability to push their products on the nonsocialist markets, and not on any other utilization of their production. This is the fundamental prerequisite for a balanced development in the sphere of foreign trade.

Needs of the Domestic Market

It is no less important to create conditions for the equilibrium of the domestic market as regards the volume, structure and quality of the deliveries of consumer goods. In 9 months goods worth Kcs28.7 billion in wholesale prices were delivered to the domestic market -- that constitutes 73 percent of the annual goal. This is relatively less than last year (73.5 percent) and the reason is the imbalanced fulfillment of tasks by individual sectors. For example, the electrotechnical industry fulfilled 71.4 percent of its annual deliveries and general engineering fulfilled only 69 percent of its tasks. This, however, does not mean that we can be satisfied with the fulfillment of deliveries by other sectors.

The production and trade organizations must be more active as regards their contracts and they must resolve the tasks entrusted to them more creatively. In essence this means that more high quality and fashionable textile, footwear and other products with a high degree of utility must be produced and delivered to the domestic market. It also means that at least 5 percent more of the so-called products in short-supply must be delivered and that those production organizations that have not been manufacturing consumer goods up to now must now begin to do so.

Production organizations must react much more flexibly to the needs of the domestic market, and trade organizations must better satisfy the needs of the population by improving their services. For example, the trade organizations and farmers should make better use of this year's good crop of winter fruit and potatoes. The fact that the foreign currency situation will not permit any increase in imports makes this even more urgent. The fruit and vegetable enterprise should be plainly alarmed by the fact that it is lagging behind the planned volume of sales by more than Kcs50 million, of which September alone accounted for Kcs22 million, and that the volume of this year's fruit and vegetable sales is 6 percent lower than last year.

Agriculture

Agriculture is again facing a complicated situation this year. The prerequisites exist for the tasks in animal production -- adapted to the fodder possibilities -- to be fulfilled or even exceeded. For example, in the first 9 months the plan for the procurement of animals

for slaughter was fulfilled 101 percent, for egg procurement by 103.1 percent, but for milk procurement only 97.1 percent and for poultry 96.8 percent. As a consequence of unfavorable climatic conditions the grain crop, oil-yielding crops, sugar beets and some other staples will be lower than the envisaged plan. Thus foreign currency must again be shifted from other sectors of the national economy, particularly to purchase fodder and oil-yielding crops.

In order to be able to make better use of fodder, those animals whose health is unsatisfactory and heifers that are not suitable for breeding must be culled from the herds. Preference should be given to cattle suitable for breeding. The successful fulfillment of next year's tasks in animal production depends on how well we handle the concentrated feed now. But the objective is not to save fodder at any price. The important thing is to maintain the level of animal production even with lower consumption. This can be done by improving the system for controlling the feeding of animals, feeding technologies and techniques, better care of animals and better use of all available sources of fodder, including better use of straw, corn stalks and food industry waste and other nontraditional sources.

Investments and Construction Industry

In addition to reducing the overall volume of investments, the plan also envisages other steps in construction, particularly as regards quality. The results accomplished in the past 9 months have created conditions for fulfilling this year's tasks not only as regards the overall planned volume, but also in respect to the structure, that is, investments in machinery, in equipment, and in construction work. Out of the annual task, 68.9 percent (last year 66.7 percent) of the volume was realized in 9 months, of which 70.4 percent (last year 69.3 percent) was construction work and 66.8 percent (last year 63 percent) machinery.

Also the number of unfinished projects budgeted to cost over Kcs2 million will be reduced thanks to a more consistent regulation of the extent of start-ups and their reduction. Capacity has been concentrated on priority projects and as a result more work has been done on them than in the rest of the construction sector. A total of 71.2 percent of tasks were finished on priority projects, of which 73.2 percent was construction work.

However, the concentration of manpower and machinery in the sphere of priority projects is still not as large as would be desirable, which is slowing down the realization of the construction objectives -- the acquisition of production assets. Out of the annual task of Kcs46.5 billion, in the first 6 months of the year only a bit more than Kcs12 billion worth of production assets were acquired.

It is necessary to ensure a greater deployment of workers [pracovnici] and a distinct improvement in the fulfillment of tasks on those projects on which a lower than average volume of construction work was carried out by the end of September.

The results to date indicate that the planned reduction of material costs will be achieved this year. This is shown not only by the composite results, but also by the declining consumption of several basic raw and other materials.

Let us recall the preparations for the plan. For example, in the breakdown of the plan there was a more than 10-percent reduction in deliveries of diesel fuel to organizations controlled by the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, that is, 104,000 tons less than in 1981. The strict rationing system, for example the issuance of ration cards [fondove poukazy] for the first and second quarters not only brought about the climate of thrift, but also initiated the adoption of responsible measures. As a result 43.6 percent of the annual allocation was consumed in the first and second quarters of the year. Deliveries were regular and as a result it seems as though the idea of the objective inevitability of exceeding the yearly allocation somehow began to disappear from many people's minds. In the third quarter, however, some sectors and regions used a relatively greater quantity of fuel.

We have to continue the measures aimed at reducing the consumption of all crude oil products and not count on greater consumption. The same applies to metals and other raw materials, but not to the detriment of stockpiles. That would be a shortsighted policy that we would have to pay dearly for later on. It is particularly important that we take measures in the final part of the year aimed at saving all kinds of fuel and energy. The approaching winter will test the results of our efforts.

For the sake of illustration, the gradual reduction of material costs makes it possible for our industry to work 6 days more than last year from the material saved. We must openly state, however, that we have not made the most of our opportunities. To a decisive extent the savings are a result of centrally programmed structural changes and only to a much lesser extent the result of a better valorization of raw materials as products with higher technical, economic and qualitative parameters. For example, in the first half of this year the number of products having advanced technical standards did not increase in some sectors, on the contrary -- it decreased -- for example, in the electrotechnical, chemical, consumer and food industries. The same can also be said about the value of products rated as first quality in the chemical and other industries. However, the most serious thing is that in industry as a whole the share of products of this caliber is insufficient throughout the production range. Not only is there wide scope for the activity of technicians in enterprises, research institutes and development facilities, but also they owe a considerable debt to society.

We have been less successful as regards reducing pressure on wages. In several sectors there are unfavorable results in this respect. For example, pressure on wages has been increasing even in the sector of the production of construction materials, in the timber-processing industry, in the state agricultural sector and so forth. The main cause of this is that the planned volume of performance and the envisaged growth of labor productivity are not being attained. An excessive drawing on wage funds, not corresponding to the newly created value on any worksite, in the end upsets the equilibrium of the domestic market.

Therefore in the final part of the year it is necessary to adopt complementing measures in accordance with public notice No 143/1980 ZB. one of the reasons being that any exceeding of wage funds this year will have to be offset next year. Much more has to be done in the field of technical development and production and, in particular, better quality and use must be made of qualifications and of the principles of differentiated remuneration of employees according to results actually achieved. In cases where there is no 100 percent guaratee that the planned qualitative results will be achieved, measures must be adopted to prevent advance payments.

The results scored in the first three-quarters of the year show that despite additional new factors complicating this year's plan fulfillment, we are succeeding on the whole in implementing evenly and without shocks the intentions of the party's economic and social policy, without the losses and conflicts we have witnessed in many economically advanced nonsocialist states. However, the manner in which the development is implemented convinces us at the same time that not every workplace is making use of the possibilities offered by our strong production-technical and economic potential and our plan-based national economic management and that also the respective economic instruments are not yet being adequately used. There still untapped potentials in the area of mobilizing the working people, both at individual levels of management and at workplaces in industrial, construction and agricultural organizations and in the scientific-research base.

The end of the year should, therefore, be marked by an even more effective mobilization of all sources and resources, so as to create prerequisites not only for a successful conclusion of the second year of the 5-year plan but also for the entry into the third year.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT POLICY, PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

AU041410 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Intensification of Investments"]

[Excerpts] The excessive number of uncompleted construction projects has for some time been weighing down our national economy, swallowing up a large part of our financial resources, materials, products and human labor and turning value into dead capital. This is the price we have to pay for the many years of approaching investments extensively, a price which nobody can free us from, or write off. We can get rid of it only by changing our approach to investments, by intensifying them.

The intentions of the preceding 5-year plan envisaged that the number of uncompleted construction projects would be cut down by almost one fifth; but this did not materialize. On the contrary, toward the end of the 5-year plan their number was even larger than at the beginning.

The excessive number of uncompleted construction projects, the lack of concentration of supplier facilities -- this state of affairs literally demands that reliable workers in the appropriate bodies carry out a national economic maneuver to enable us to shift forces from the marginal areas of construction and concentrate them on the decisive front of such construction; the shift from socially less important to binding construction projects would at least enable us to keep the deadlines for their construction. This is the intention which made the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session formulate the following task for the Seventh 5-Year Plan: "...[It] must be decided whether we should not terminate certain projects under construction. It must be frankly said that several investment actions have in fact been halted, that frequently only a few people are working on certain construction sites -- those for more than Kcs2 million -- and that these people are not adequately equipped with material and technology. These practices lead to a fragmentation of resources: The people, technology and material are not properly utilized and the construction deadlines are prolonged intolerably."

That was 2 years ago, and today we can merely state that the investors in particular have been approaching tne materialization of this complicated operation at a leisurely pace and with scarcely the necessary responsibility. Their attitude toward the entire plan was an unwilling one; time and again they promoted local interests and adhered to the principle: All my construction projects are important. That is why they disagreed with phasing them out. The suppliers of construction work approached the matter more enterprisingly: Since they lacked sufficient facilities for coping with all the tasks, they suggested that everything that they could not cope with be phased out. The departmental views overrode the national economic ones. The suggestions even included important production facilities, facilities for developing the fuel-energy base, projects on which the supplies of drinking water to the population depend, and so forth. That is also why the Slovak Planning Commission passed only 9 of the 42 such proposals for phasing out centrally evaluated construction projects.

However, the phasing-out proposals have not yet yielded any striking opportunities for concentrating forces on decisive construction projects. The partial steps are yielding only very little. The organization of phasing out projects has not been coped with to an extent that would enable us to ensure, in preparing the draft plans, the needs of the binding tasks to any greater extent. In the period since 1980 and up to the middle of the current year, only 27 construction projects have been approved for a phase-out and construction stop; but no striking effect -- in fact, almost no effect -- has been achieved. The intention to phase out certain construction projects, and to speed up other projects instead, did not succeed. Although this year the building organizations have undertaken substantially higher tasks than those envisaged by the state plan, there is still a large disproportion vis-a-vis the requirements of work schedules of binding construction projects.

Since the appropriate central investors and building material suppliers have not succeeded in ensuring more manpower for the important projects, it is difficult to expect these projects to be completed in time. The results in completing the 81 decisive construction projects of industrial branches that are being directed by the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic only confirm this. As is becoming apparent, more than half of them will miss the deadline. Due to this lag, and also due to the lag in other important production facilities, we will practically lose many necessary products; their gross value amounts to several billion korunas, the final effect on invested resources will not be as large as we would want, and need. This is the price of marking time with the phase-out plan, the price for traditional approaches, for giving priority to local interests, for departmental and, let us not hesitate to say, even uncommunist attitudes.

Despite the lower share of investments in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the demand for concentrating forces on speedily completing decisive construction projects continues to depend on the phase-out and slowing-down of certain less important investment projects. That is why we must adopt measures for ensuring, in the 1983 supplier-consignee relations, the needs of timely construction and of the completion of decisive projects.

This complicated operation must not be subordinated to obsolete local or other interests, as has been the case up to now: it must be subordinated to society's current needs. The adopted proposals cannot be the result of limited and one-sided approaches of the economic sphere. They must be in the center of the communists' attention, so that these steps yield the appropriate economic effect for our national economy.

PRAGUE CP COMMITTEE SCORES ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS

AU041424 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Nov 82 p 1

["(EDA)"-signed report: "Recognizing and Resolving Problems"]

[Text] Prague, 2 Nov -- The tasks of Prague's national committees and the communists' course in ensuring the conclusions of the sixth CPCZ Central Committee session under the conditions of the capital Prague were being dealt with on Tuesday by the session of the CPCZ's Prague City Committee. It was attended by Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. In Kosice the members of the East Slovak Regional Committee of the Slovak Communist Party assessed the present state and further progress of preparing youth for worker professions. The session was attended by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary.

The report of the CPCZ's city committee, submitted by the committee's secretary, Alois Olsan, dealt with the fulfillment of the main tasks of Prague's development and critically evaluated certain shortcomings. They primarily concern capital construction, transportation, medical services and living environments. It has not been possible to achieve the desirable turn in capital construction, during the entire three quarters of this year. Technical and public facilities are still in arears. The number of justified citizens' complaints about the municipal public transportation is also increasing. The state of medical services in Prague is also unsatisfactory; stricter order must be introduced here in the distribution of medical drugs and materials. It is in these spheres in particular that Prague's national committees must intensify their work, improve the standards of their sessions and of their preparation by involving in it a far larger number of deputies than up to now. Work here should also be improved by a better knowledge of problems and a closer contact with the voters.

The report also stressed the necessity to amend the law on the state's capital of 1967, which no longer corresponds to the current rate of development. The report devoted particular attention to the national committees' political work in large housing developments, where one third of Prague's population is living today.

During the second part of the session, the members of the CPCZ's city committee acquainted themselves with the political-organizational ensurance of annual members' meetings, all-plenum meetings and party conferences in 1983.

BENO ADDRESSES CPSL PREPARATORY SEMINAR 8 NOV

LD081740 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Today's regional seminar in Bratislava has been devoted to the current tasks facing party bodies and organizations in the West Slovak Region in the period of preparations for the upcoming annual membership meetings and conferences of the CPSL. It was attended by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other party officials.

Ignac Janak, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the regional party organization, evaluated experiences gained from enhancing the effectiveness of the work of party bodies and organizations in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. He drew attention to the need to improve the quality of directing party work and to consolidate the CPCZ's leading role in society.

Comrade Mikulas Beno devoted his main attention to the topical questions of improving the entire mechanism of party work. He stressed the application of the party's leading role and the development of organizational and controlling activity in particular in relation to the more marked assertion of the party's economic and political line.

BRIEFS

TRAIN CRASH -- On 2 November 1982, early in the morning, a passenger train from Prague to Ceske Budejovice crashed in deep fog with a freight train between the railroad stations Veseli nad Luznici and Horusice. The casualties included three dead railroad workers and 10 injured. The cause of the crash is being investigated. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Nov 82 p 2 AU]

DRUG SMUGGLERS APPREHENDED -- In Decin, while checking the baggage of three "passengers from the Orient" travelling on the Balt-Orient international express train, Czechoslovak customs officials discovered in their suitcases with false bottoms seven plastic packets containing a total of 350 grams of heroin and a parcel with 3 kilograms of hashish. The smugglers, led by the 50-year-old 'Ali N., were apprehended. Investigations will show for whom the drugs were intended. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 4 Nov 82 p 6 AU]

NEW DISTRICT COMMANDER -- On the basis of the CSSR president's order, CSSR Minister of National Defense Army Gen Martin Dzur has installed Lt Gen Jozef Hrebik in his post as new commander of the Eastern Military District. On the occasion of the retirement of Col Gen Samuel Kodaj from active service Minister Dzur expressed appreciation for his lifelong work and thanked him in the name of Gustav Husak, his own name and the name of the Czechoslovak People's Army's command for his meritorious activity in party, political and military functions. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Nov 82 p 2 AU]

COAL STOCKPILES -- By 27 October, CSSR powerplants had almost 3.6 million tons of brown coal and 1,237,000 tons of bituminous coal on their stockpiles for the coming winter. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 28 Oct 82 p 5 AU]

COOPERATION WITH IRAQ -- The opening of the 19th international trade fair in Baghdad, Iraq, was attended by Frantisek Ondrich, CSSR minister-chairman of the People's Control Committee. The minister also discussed cooperation with Iraq with Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, Iraqi minister of trade, and other members of the Iraqi Government. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Nov 82 p 7 AU]

REPORTAGE ON GOSR GREETINGS, ADDRESSES

Leaders Greet USSR

AU081722 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6/7 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent a greetings telegram to the leading representatives of the USSR on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. The greetings message to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, reads as follows:

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR.

Together with the Soviet people and the entire progressive mankind we are celebrating the jubilee of this outstanding historic event with which the workers and peasants of Russia introduced the world historic change from capitalism to socialism under the leadership of the party of Lenin. Under the lasting influence of the ideas of the Red October and the construction of the new society of humanism, freedom and social justice in the Soviet Union the struggle of the peoples for peace, social and national liberation experienced a hitherto unknown upswing. The practical experiences and theoretical findings won by the CPSU in the communist construction confirm the universally binding laws [Gesetzmaessigkeiten] of the socialist revolution. They are inestimable for all builders of the new world.

The communists and all working people of the GDR are very pleased to congratulate the Soviet people on the impressive work deeds that they are performing in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. They are also an inspiration and encouragement to our people to honorably fulfill the tasks set by the 10th SED Congress in further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR.

At present, when the most aggressive circles of imperialism are unleashing a crusade against the socialist community and all progressive forces and dangerously aggravating the world situation, the Soviet Union, in accordance with its principled peace policy pursued since the announcement of the peace message of the Red October, once again proves itself as a consistent champion of peace. Its constructive and realistic initatives which it submitted in implementing the Peace Program of the 26th CPSU Congress gives strong impetus to the struggle of the peoples for strengthening international security and halting of the arms race.

The GDR expresses its full support for the Leninist foreign policy of the USSR. In accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress it will continue to actively contribute toward strengthening the community of socialist states and toward securing peace.

Dear comrades, our people celebrate the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution in the firm conviction that the close fraternal alliance with the party and the country of Lenin is a reliable guarantee for the successful socialist construction in the GDR and at the same time an influential factor of the political stability in Europe. The focal point and driving force of our alliance based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is and will remain the close and trusting militant community of the SED and the CPSU.

In accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress the GDR will continue to regard it as an honorable internationalist task to contribute with all its strength toward further consolidating and strengthening our fraternal alliance.

On the occasion of the great holiday we wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, the communists and all citizens of the Soviet Union new great successes in building communism and in the struggle for peace and international security.

Hager Delivers GOSR Speech

LD060158 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Speech given by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, at party-state meeting to commemorate the Great October Socialist Revolution in Berlin 5 November 1982 -- recorded]

[Text] Together with the Soviet people, with the international communist movement and all progressive mankind, we are celebrating today the 65th anniversary of the GOSR. On this significant jubilee we are conveying to the pioneers of the new age of socialism, to the party of Lenin, to its Central Committee and its secretary general, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, and to all peoples of the USSR our fraternal greetings. From the bottom of our hearts we congratulate you, the representatives of the Soviet people and of the glorious Soviet Army present with us, on our joint day of celebration. [applause]

With the victory of the Red October, the renewal of the existence of the peoples, the emergence of mankind into the communist future, into a world of humanity, began. Peace and freedom, a world of human dignity and of social progress, such as is being vigorously constructed in the socialist countries is becoming, in the case of more and more peoples, the goal of their conscious historical actions.

The creation and development of the GDR, too, the socialist German State, is an expression of this social trend. The socialist revolution in our country is part of the revolutionary world process begun by the October Revolution. The creation and flourishing of our socialist fatherland are inextricably linked with the historical act of liberation of the sons of the Great October, the warriors in the battle uniform of the Soviet Army, and with the vigorous help and support of the Soviet Union.

So we feel an urgent and pressing need on the 65th anniversary of the GOSR victory to thank our Soviet friends and comrades in the name of all communists, in the name of the people of the GDR, and to assure them that we shall always cultivate and further develop the friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union, between the SED and the CPSU, like a incalculably valuable possession. [applause]

Honored guests and friends, the October Revolution was no coincidence, no accident of history as the ideologues of imperialism have been continually maintaining for 65 years. Rather it was the natural result of the sharpening of the class struggle under the conditions of monopoly capitalism. With the transition of capitalism to its monopoly stage, all material preconditions for socialism had come to maturity. The economic and political development of capitalism, however, took place unevenly. Lenin came to an important conclusion that gave Marxism a new insight, that socialism cannot be victorious in all countries at the same time, but rather will be victorious in one or a few countries while others will remain in a bourgeois or prebourgeois state.

The growth of the material preconditions for socialism does not automatically produce the level of class struggle necessary for the socialist revolution. This can only develop from a situation in which there is a subjective change as well as an objective change, as Lenin wrote. This is, namely, the ability of the revolutionary class to undertake revolutionary mass actions strong enough to topple or shake the old government. This never takes place, even in a period of crisis, unless one makes it take place.

The October Revolution began with the Aurora's salvo. Today it is bam, the cosmic space stations, the natural gas pipeline and many other great achievements which testify to the magnificent realization of the constructive program of Lenin's party and which awaken admiration throughout the world. The once backward country is today the strongest political, economic, and military power in socialism, a world power for peace and social progress, without which no international question of importance can be solved any more. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, when we speak of the global change which stemmed from the October Revolution and its inexhaustible power for the renewal of the world, then this force can be experienced by everybody today, above all in the constructive reply to the fundamental question of our time, the question of peace.

With the GOSR a new era began in the fight for peace. In its historic scope and effect, it was itself the biggest peace action. Peace to the peoples was one of the main slogans under which the October Revolution took place. The victory of the Russian workers and peasants in the Red October, as Lenin said, also became the first victory on the path of abolishing war.

From the decree concerning peace to the latest peace initiatives of the USSR, the policy of the Soviet state has been characterized by honest and active striving to preserve peace in the interest of all of mankind.

The policy of peaceful coexistence between states with opposing social orders, conceived by Lenin and fought for under his leadership by the young Soviet power, is today consistently continued in the peace course that the Soviet Union unwaveringly pursues under the leadership of the CPSU, with Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at its head.

It is a good feeling, dear friends, and comrades, to know yourself at one with the power in the world which for 65 years has been wanting peace and establishing peace. [applause]

Even if imperialist propaganda unceasingly repeats the lie of the alleged threat to the West from the Soviet Union, nevertheless, the truth cannot be removed from the world. This truth is: Since the hour of its birth fundamental ideas and initiatives for peace and for the security of the peoples have always emanated from the Soviet Union. Today we should remember this, more than ever, at a time when the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and of NATO are conjuring up this very danger as a result of their arms drive, confrontation and boycott course. They and they alone bear responsibility for the fact that the international situation has never been so full of dangers since the end of the World War II. What the confrontation principle means is illustrated in a most shattering way by Israel's barbaric aggression, supported by the United States, against Lebanon and the Palestinian people. New reports about appalling actions and plans made by the most aggressive and treacherous circles continually give cause for concern and increased watchfulness. They signal that the womb that gives birth to wars is still fertile.

In the strategy of the present U.S. Administration Europe has been assigned a special role. According to the Pentagon scripts, the limited nuclear war is to take place here. There can be no doubt what the consequences of that would be. Europe must not become a Euroshima. The intended deployment of hundreds of new U.S. medium-range missiles would turn Western Europe into a launching pad for a nuclear first strike against the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. It goes without saying that the socialist defense coalition will do everything possible in order to protect its peoples from this in the interest of world peace.

At the cost of immense efforts, especially on the part of the Soviet Union, socialism has achieved an approximate military strategic blanace with imperialism, that serves the safeguarding of peace and socialist development. The countries of socialism are not striving for military superiority. They do not need it in order to realize the goals which accord with the nature of socialism.

The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community will never permit the United States and NATO to change the military strategic balance in their favor. On the contrary, they will always and persistently fight to preserve it at an increasingly lower level of both sides' existing military potential until general and complete disarmament is achieved. This is an historic contribution by real socialism to the peace struggle of the peoples.

Through its dangerous play with nuclear fire imperialism has without a doubt become a threat unparalleled in the history of mankind. But the danger to life on our planet, which derives from the whips of the policies of confrontation and the arms drive, is not inevitable. Mankind does not have to submit to it in fear and resignation. On the contrary, precisely because the signs in the international arena point more dangerously than ever toward a storm, the call is for action, to take sides.

The prevention of further arming, in particular the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, as well as concrete steps toward disarmament, said Comrade Honecker, is and remains the main task of our time. We can rightly say that our German Democratic Republic is determined to do everything we possibly can to ensure that the cause of peace increasingly gains ground because there is nothing more important for us than to secure the most elementary right of man: the right to life. There is nothing more imporant for us than peace.

We are aware of the duty which we shoulder in the heart of Europe, at the dividing line between the two social systems and military coalitions, a sensitive point of world politics. For that reason the alliance with the Soviet Union and the firm anchorage of the GDR in the socialist community of state occupy first place in GDR foreign policy. The first friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR was confirmed at the recent meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker at the Crimea as an influential factor in political stability on the whole European Continent.

In our policies toward the FRG we are guided by the endeavor to serve peace in Europe and the whole world and to stabilize it permanently. We affirm that in the relations between the two German states there is nothing more important than peace. If the new government of the FRG were also to be guided by this principle this would have a positive effect on the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG. However, any action that ignores this principle between the two German states, as has been pointed out many times, can prosper neither on the basis of antisocialist great-German dreams nor in the shadow of new U.S. Euromissiles which are in reality, according to Washington's plans, anti-European missiles. We stand by our word: Never again must a war emanate from German soil. This is the unshakable maxim of our action. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, the things feared by the eulogists of capitalism, like the devil fears holy water, has come about. Developments since the victory of the October Revolution have confirmed in practice the scientifically based theory founded by Marx, Engels and Lenin regarding the historical inevitability and social superiority of socialism. We communists have never had the illusion that overcoming exploitation and suppression, creating socialism and bringing about community social conditions would be an easy task. The bringing about of progressive societies throughout the history of mankind has come about through hard struggle. The advance of socialism, too, was and is accompanied by stern examination. Nevertheless, socialism has embarked upon an unparalleled victory campaign. On the 65th anniversary of the GOSR we all have occasion to look back, full of pride, at what has been achieved and to look forward full of confidence into the future. [applause]

Hager Speaks at Ceremony

LD052132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN) -- "The victory of Red October began the renewal of the existence of the peoples, mankind's setting out for the communist future into a world of humanity, peace and freedom, a world of human dignity and social progress."

"This world is built vigorously in the socialist countries and increasingly becomes the target of peoples' conscious historic actions," Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said in Berlin today at a festive ceremony marking the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Hager referred to the wave of revolutionary movements which took hold of the world following the October Revolution. He recalled that during the years following the revolution until 1923 alone, nearly 40 communist parties came into being. "It was the October Revolution that provided the decisive impetus for the formation of the communist world movement."

The international communist movement, created in the fire of the October Revolution, proved itself in contemporary class struggles as the most influential political force, Hager noted. "Today there are active communist parties in 94 countries with approximately 80 million members. Marxism-Leninism has developed into the strongest ideological current of modern times."

The speaker referred to imperialist politicians from Churchill to Reagan, bourgeois ideologists, publishing houses and media who daily produced and are producing a vast quantity of anticommunist and anti-Soviet slander filled with hatred against the ideas of Red October, and against socialism. Only recently has the U.S. secretary of state called for an idological offensive against communism and the fanning of counterrevolutionary campaigns in socialist countries. However, this crusade is condemned to failure because the progress of world history over the past 65 years has proved that despite some defeats, temporary setbacks and difficulties, mankind's setting out toward new shores, toward communism is unstoppable.

"When we speak of a world change," Kurt Hager said, "that emanated from the October Revolution, of its inexhaustable power for the world's renewal, this force can be experienced by everybody today, above all, in the constructive reply to the fundamental question of our time -- the question of peace."

In new era in the fight for peace began with the Great October Socialist Revolution. "It was in itself the largest deed of peace in its historic scope and effect."

With the Soviet power a state entered history for the first time which evaluated the peoples' age-old yearning for peace to the level of state doctrine. The working class came to power; the working class needs peace and creates peace. Socialism created a society in which there is no class or social group which can be interested in war preparations and war."

From the "decree concerning peace" to the latest USSR peace initiatives the policy of the Soviet state is characterized by the honest and active striving to preserve peace in the interest of the whole of mankind.

"It is a good feeling to know you are at one with the world power that has been wanting peace and creating peace for 65 years."

Kurt Hager continued: "Even if imperialist propaganda unceasingly repeats the lie of an alleged threat to the West by the Soviet Union, truth cannot be removed from the world. And this truth is: Since its birth the fundamental ideas and initiatives for peace and the security of peoples have always emanated from the Soviet Union. In the fight against fascism the Soviet Union developed the greatest energies and made the largest sacrifices. Today, too, the Soviet people carry the main burden in the fight against the powers of war. The immense achievements will secure for Lenin's country and party a permanent honored place of pioneers of peace and social progress in the annals of history."

That it has been possible to prevent a new world war for 37 years is due primarily to the constructive peace policy of the Soviet Union, based on its economic, political and military might, Kurt Hager emphasized.

"It is all the more fitting to recall this today since the most aggressive circles of U.S. and NATO imperialism with their arms drive, confrontation and boycott, of course are conjuring up this very danger. They -- and only they -- bear the responsibility that the international situation has at no time since the end of World War II been as dangerous as today."

Europe has been assigned a special role in the strategy of the present U.S. Administration. "According to Pentagon scripts the 'limited' nuclear war is to take place in Europe. There can be no doubt of the consequences that would have. Europe must not become a Euroshima. The intended deployment of hundreds of new American medium-range missiles would turn West Europe into a launching pad for a 'nuclear first strike' against the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. It goes without saying that the socialist defense coalition will do everything in order to protect its peoples from this in the interests of world peace."

At the cost of immense efforts, especially efforts by the Soviet Union, socialism has achieved an approximate military strategic balance with imperialism. This balance serves the safeguarding of peace and socialist development. "The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community will never permit the United States and NATO to change the military strategic balance in their favor. On the contrary, they will always persistently fight to preserve the balance at an increasingly lower level of existing military potential of the two sides until general and complete disarmament is achieved. This is an historic contribution of real socialism toward the peace struggle of the peoples."

Through its dangerous play with nuclear fire imperialism has become a threat that is without parallel in mankind's history, Kurt Hager said. "But the danger of life on our planet emanating from the whips of the policy of confrontation and arms buildup is not inevitable. Mankind does not have to submit to this danger in fear and resignation. On the contrary, just because the signs in the international arena point more dangerously than ever toward a storm, the call is for action, for taking sides."

The fight for preventing a nuclear inferno has today, as never before, taken a hold on people with the most varied backgrounds, ideological convictions and political attitudes. "It is no accident that the people of the GDR also take their firm place in the worldwide peace movement. The peace movement in the GDR is supported by all classes and social strata, by the members of all parties and mass organizations, and by representatives of differing ideologies. The movement finds its expression in SED policy, as decided upon at the 10th SED Congress, in the constructive peace initiatives of our socialist state, and above all, in the great workers' movement toward the further strengthening of socialism in the GDR, and the raising of our national economy's capability."

"The latest visit by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to Syria, Cyprus and Kuwait represents a great contribution by the GDR toward the safeguarding of peace. The visit brought concensus that the preservation of world peace is the most important question faced by mankind. This includes bringing about a just and lasting solution to the problems in the Middle East, especially the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the founding of an independent state. This is a demand which we resolutely support.

We can rightly claim that the GDR people are resolved to continue to do everything for the cause of peace. There is nothing more important for us that to safeguard the most fundamental right of the people -- their right to live. There is nothing more important for us than peace.

"We are aware of the duty which we shoulder in the heart of Europe, at the dividing line between two social systems and military coalitions, a sensitive point of world politics," Kurt Hager said. Hence in the GDR's foreign policy the alliance with the Soviet Union and the firm anchorage of the GDR in the socialist community is of primary importance.

"In our policy toward the FRG we are guided by the endeavour to serve peace in Europe and the whole world, to stabilize peace permanently. We affirm that in relations between the two German states there is nothing more important than peace. If the new FRG Government were also to be guided by this principle then this would have a positive effect on the development of bilateral relations. However, any act that ignores this principle would be unrealistic and dangerous. Good-neighborly relations between the two German states -- as has already been pointed out several times -- can prosper neither on the basis of antisocialist great-German dreams nor in the shadow of new American "Euromissiles" which in reality are, according to Washington's plans, 'anti-European missiles.' We stand by our word: Never again must a war emanate from German soil. This is the unshakable maxim of our action."

Under the proven leadership of the SED the GDR people are successfully shaping the advanced socialist society, thus creating fundamental preconditions for the gradual changeover to communism.

"The 1980's have brought and are still bringing new demands, Kurt Hager continued. These demands result from the dimensions of tasks to be solved in all areas, from the changed internal reproduction conditions as well as from the confrontation and arms drive policy forced by the most aggressive forces of imperialism and allied economic war against the countries of socialism." In all areas of society there are numerous initiatives to still be more careful in the use of materials and energy, to still apply more quickly scientific findings and the latest technological solutions to production processes, to better utilize existing machinery and to still use more effectively the qualifications of workers and the available working hours.

"In agriculture we want to achieve and can achieve through better soil cultivation, the comprehensive application of scientific findings, the lowering of animal losses and the effective fight of such animal diseases as swine fever, and foot and mouth disease. We can also achieve higher results in crop cultivation and animal husbandry. This is essential in order to supply the population and industry."

One pledge of the successful solution to new and complicated tasks is the inviolable and constantly closer friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal countries, Hager emphasized.

In this spirit the GDR is celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR and the 165th and 100th anniversaries of the birth and death of Karl Marx. "We shall do all we can toward the consolidation of the unity of the communist movement, the whole revolutionary world movement, toward the deepened acquisition of our Marxist-Leninist ideology. The teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin are the ideas which enabled the fighters of the October Revolution to be victorious and that, in the revolutionary struggles of today, are proving themselves constantly as a guide for creative action."

YOUTH SCIENCE FAIR OPENS IN LEIPZIG 8 NOVEMBER

Honecker Signs Greetings

LD081006 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The 25th Masters of Tomorrow Fair will open this morning in Leipzig. Together with this, students and young scientists are presenting their work at the 8th exhibition of their achievements. About 2,500 new scientific-technological and economic solutions will be exhibited until 19 October [as received].

The SED Central Committee said in a greetings message signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker that it is convinced that the fair and the exhibition will be a new stimulus to the FDJ's peace drive. With their creativity young people are strengthening the GDR's economic power and are increasing its political importance worldwide. The innovators' movement is vivid testimony to the fact that under socialist conditions the thirst for knowledge and inventiveness can develop fully.

Economic and scientific problems of the eighties are a testing-ground for young people and a challenge to their boldness, imagination and energy. They are helping the party particularly in youth brigades, students' research groups and young researchers' collectives. Great things are also expected from the initiatives for the congress of working youth in April next year in Berlin.

Politburo Members Visit

LD081358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1153 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Leipzig, 8 Nov (ADN) -- The 25th central fair of young inventors and innovators and the 8th central exhibition of achievements of students and young scientists were opened in Leipzig on Monday. Until 19 November the young people will be showing how they contribute to the implementation of the 10th SED Congress resolutions.

The 2,500 participants welcomed with warm applause a greetings address from the SED Central Committee, signed by Erich Honecker. Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, welcomed Politburo members Kurt Hager, SED Central Committee secretary; Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB; Paul Verner, SED Central Committee secretary; and other dignataries.

Krenz said that the young people are using their energy and initiative to strengthen the economic power of the country and help raise its political importance in the worldwide peace struggle.

In 31 fields, 2,173 exhibits give expression to the efforts of GDR youth to help accelerate scientific-technological progress. Almost half of the exhibits serve directly to raise work productivity. Growing efficiency for practical application is exemplified also by the 1,623 research exhibits of young scientists. The achievements shown at the fair form the basis for a fundamental exchange of experience and open up possibilities for widely varied applications.

In the afternoon meritorious promoters of the fair will be awarded honorary certificates by the SED Central Committee in the Leipzig town hall. The first delegates will receive their mandates for the congress of working youth in April 1983.

Rauchfuss Addresses Forum

DW081309 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Speaking at a forum of young innovators and rationalizers in Leipzig today, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, minister of materials management, demanded that the FDJ's peace drive be converted daily into good deeds in political and economic work. Wolfgang Rauchfuss stressed that the central fair of the Masters of Tomorrow, that is scheduled to open tomorrow, represents a good opportunity to pay tribute to the economic initiatives of the young people aimed at strengthening the GDR.

In his speech the minister also drew attention to the key role played by materials management for coping with tasks. The merciless trade war waged especially by the U.S. Administration is intended to sabotage, in particular, the development of raw material, material and energy management in the socialist countries. Therefore, it is important for the GDR working people to tangibly change the proportion of input and utility in this very field, Wolfgang Rauchfuss said.

SUGAR REFINERIES ENLIST LOCAL HELP IN PROCESSING

DW081453 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Lothsr Grune commentary]

[Summary] The sugar beet harvest in the GDR is drawing to a close.

So far sugar beets have been harvested from 98.6 percent of the land under cultivation "leaving 3,741 hectares to be harvested." Meanwhile, the sugar refineries of Haldensleben, Loebau and Tessin have taken special measures to cope with their tasks. "Through a sensible coordination with their cooperation partners in crop cultivation and through the all-round support by the village people, they insure a high degree of utilization of their processing equipment and attain high daily output rates."

The Haldensleben sugar refinery, "which is among the best this year," processes 120 tons of beets in excess of the plan each day. Since the beginning of the sugar beet harvest, this refinery has processed some 80,000 tons of beets into crude sugar. The working people of the Tessin refinery clean, chop and boil 1,000 tons of beets every 24 hours. According to refinery's director, Kerschke, this is far above the daily plan target.

In the Tessin refinery, just as in the Loebau and Haldensleben refineries, the working people not only struggle for maximum yields of sugar but also for the best utilization of byproducts and waste products which are indispensable in the baked goods, candy, beverage, textile, paper and leather industries. There are 20 industrial branches that use sugar and beet by-products as raw materials.

FRG MAGAZINE REPORTS ON GDR FOOD SHORTAGE

DW081453 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 8 Nov 82 pp 16, 17

[Text] In a formal decision the SED Politburo has urged GDR authorities "to again ensure stable supplies to the people." The directive prohibits all measures leading indirectly to the rationing of goods. As justification, it is said that such measures only lead to hoarding and cause a further deterioration in the situation. Some 80 percent all supply shortcomings can be eliminated through the proper measures. The Politburo doesn't mention the remaining 20 percent. To quell domestic political unrest, the SED is even prepared to borrow further foreign currency for consumer goods despite enormous debts in the West which already total $13 billion. The money is mainly needed for meat imports. The East German pig population has dropped in the past months from more than 12 million to 11.6 million.

BRIEFS

WINTER GRAIN SOWING -- Winter grain sowing in the GDR is nearing its end. Thus far 99.1 percent of the planned area has been sown with barley, rye and wheat. Many LPG's have increased the areas under winter barley to obtain higher yields next year. Sugar beets must still be harvested on some 40,000 hectares. More than 427,000 hectares of arable land, that is, more than 34.1 percent of the fields which will be sown in the spring, have already been plowed. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Nov 82 AU]

NEW SFRY, JAPANESE ENVOYS -- Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph received Ljubomir Majeric, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY in the GDR, and Yuzuru Murakami, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan in the GDR, for their first visits. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Nov 82 AU]

LEADERS' GOSR MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV

AU091422 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Nov 82 p 3

[Greetings message from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], we send you and, in your person, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Soviet people the heartfelt greetings and best wishes of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and our people as a whole.

For six and a half decades, the Great October Socialist Revolution has been showing an example to mankind and exercising a fruitful stimulating impact on the international workers movement, the international liberation movements, the struggle of the peace-loving peoples of the world and social progress. In 65 years, the Soviet people, through their purposeful creative activity and untiring struggle for peace, progress and international security, have made a decisive contribution to social progress. During their history, overcoming tremendous difficulties, the Soviet people have always succeeded in protecting the October achievements and, at the price of great sacrifices, have faithfully fulfilled their historical mission.

Under the leadership of their Leninist Communist Party, the Soviet people have achieved outstanding results in all areas of social life and are successfully working on the realization of a communist society. The successes that have been achieved are inseparably linked to the CPSU and its Leninist policy. This is a firm guarantee that the Soviet people will also successfully resolve the new tasks that arise in the course of development and carry the objectives of the 26th CPSU Congress to victory.

The Soviet power has been waging a consistent struggle for peace and security from the first moment of its existence. To this day, progressive and peace-loving people throughout the world highly value and support the rational peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and their efforts for international security, world peace and social progress, because they coincide with the endeavors and aspirations of peace-loving people.

The ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution have found a great response also among the Hungarian people who struggled for many centuries for their liberty and national independence. Hungarian internationalists fought with the Russian revolutionaries and proclaimed the Hungarian Republic of Councils in 1919 on the October pattern. The Soviet Union's victorious struggle against the fascist conquerors and our country's liberation brought freedom to our people and provided the opportunity for building a new society. For our people, who are working on implementing the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress, indissoluble fraternal friendship and constantly strengthening cooperation that extends to all areas of life with the Soviet people, is an irreplaceable source of strength.

In the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on the basis of common objectives and interests, the MSZMP and the Hungarian People's Republic are constantly strengthening their relations with the Soviet Union, in the interests of consolidating the unity of the socialist countries, strengthening the international communist and workers movement, defending peace and enhancing international security.

On the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, celebrating together with you, it is our heartfelt wish that your self-sacrificing work in building communism, making the Soviet Union flourish and consolidating world peace may be crowned with further successes.

[Signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

MSZMP DAILY REVIEWS 1977-82 HAVASI SPEECHES

AU090919 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 6 November on page 5 carries a 1,700-word Istvan Foldes review, entitled "On a New Course of Development," of a selection of speeches and articles by and interviews with MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Ferenc Havasi from 1977 to 1982, published by the Kossuth Book Publishing Enterprise. Noting that the MSZMP Central Committee's "December 1978 session set the people's economy on a new course of development," Foldes calls the Havasi speeches, articles and interviews an "authentic source in providing insight into the manner in which this modification of the course of economic policy has taken shape and the party's and the government's guiding principles and resolutions concerning economic policy are being realized."

Foldes refers repeatedly to disputes and doubts over the correctness of the new course and lauds Havasi for "reacting with convincing arguments to doubts arising from a superficial and incomplete knowledge of the facts, as well as to unprogressive views doubting the socialist character of our measures, or exaggerated ideas in contravention to the fundamental principles of a socialist planned economy." He quotes Havasi on several disputed issues that he lists as "the rate of development of the people's economy, the 'openness' of the country's economy, the role of foreign trade and its comparative distribution, the differentiation of enterprise and individual incomes, the production structure, or, for instance, the new enterpreneurial forms." Foldes says that "there are also disputes today about the management system of the national economy in recent years and, in particular, its further development."

Foldes concludes that the collection convinces one, with regard to the new course of development of the Hungarian people's economy in the past 4 years, that "the essence of this course is not a reduction of the rate of growth, but the creation of pre-requisites for a growth based on a new structure and greater effectiveness."

BRIEFS

COAL SHORTFALL -- Hungarian mines have produced 450,000 tons less coal in the first three quarters of this year than planned for this period. Attempts are being made to make up the shortfall by the end of the year by working on days off. It was pointed out by Laszlo Kapolyi, state secretary for industry, at the meeting of the miners' union in Dorog that production at some mines has been reduced because of unexpected geological difficulties. At the same time demand for coal has increased during the current plan period and some 2-3 million tons of coal will be needed over and above the original plan. Mine equipment imported from abroad is 30-40 percent below the performance level promised by the manufacturers. At the conference, which was attended by 250 secretaries from basic mining union organizations, a talk on economic policy was given by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. [Excerpt] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 8 Nov 82 LD]

REPORTAGE PRECEDING CALLED 10 NOVEMBER STRIKE

AFP: Workers Losing Enthusiasm

NC081432 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 8 Nov 82

[By Jean-Michel Tondre]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 8 (AFP) -- Polish workers, weighing up the risks of openly defying the martial law government, appear to be losing enthusaism for the nationwide eight-hour strike called on Wednesday by the underground trade union, Solidarity, Western observers here said today. "A symbolical one-hour strike would have been feasible. We could have pretended to be working whenever a (party) commissar came round the shop-floor. But an eight-hour strike is a different matter. The risk is too high," were some comments heard from workers.

On Saturday, the Political Bureau of the Unified Workers (communist) Party delivered a toughly-worded warning which referred to the "unforeseeable consequences" any strikes or street incidents might have. Last night, in a TV programme calculated to persuade Poles that criticism of the government was possible without recourse to violence, men and women of all ages gave vent to their grievances while Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski said the government was resolved to "weed out all traces of anarchy in Poland". Solidarity, recently banned under the new union legislation, has called the day of protest to mark the second anniversary of its officialisation under the 1980 (Gdansk-worker)-government reform agreements.

Today, the entire press published commentaries on the "difficult choice" facing Poles: that of showing "tolerance" and "listening to reason" or "becoming pawns in a game in which everybody will suffer with no profit for anyone". According to report, the authorities have moved preventively in some factories warning presumed members of Solidarity that they would be held personally responsible if there were strikes. Some suspected militants have been placed in detention until the end of this week. Young (?Poles) have been called up for a short period in the army. Under these conditions, Solidarity appears to be shifting the emphasis onto street demonstrations which were to [words indistinct] followed the strike.

In Krakow, word has gone out for a mass meeting to be held at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier Thursday to mark the 64th anniversary of Poland's independence. In Warsaw Solidarity members have been asked to rally outside the law court. Meanwhile, apparently backtracking slightly (?from) his recent statements strongly opposing Wednesday's strke, Polish Catholic Primate Archbiship Jozef Glemp said last night in Lublin that the church acknowledged the right of a humiliated nation to protest but would do everything to avoid "bloodshed". Archbishop Glemp, who has just returned from an Italian trip during which he met the pope, had a meeting early today with martial law leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski. Archbiship Glemp and Gen Jaruzelski had discussed and [word indistinct] a situation in Poland and expressed their "common concern for the preservation and reinforcements of calm, social peace and good work", a communique said after the meeting.

Solidarity Distributes Tapes

NC081955 Paris AFP in English 1947 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Nov 8 (AFP) -- With the national strike called by Solidarity less than 48 hours away, the official PAP news agency tonight announced the arrest in Wroclaw of a dozen leaders of the banned trade union federation. PAP said the unionists, including the chairman of the Wroclaw district branch, Piotr Bednarz, were arrested yesterday.

In Warsaw meanwhile, Solidarity's underground leadership for the Warsaw region distributed recorded tapes to be played on Wednesday in local factories to incite the workers to strike and demonstrate in commemoration of the second anniversary of Solidarity's official registration as a trade union. The tape, a copy of which was received by the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE bureau, is arranged as a broadcast by Radio Solidarnosc, now dismantled by official action. It begins with an extract from the speech delivered on August 31, 1980, by Solidarity chief Lech Walesa after the signing of the Gdansk agreements. Then follows a speech by Zbigniew Bujak, the chief underground Solidarity leader, calling on workers to take part in the announced strike and demonstration. "There are those," Mr Bujak said, "who are wondering if it is worth the trouble, if it can produce results. For there will again be those who are fired. But as long as there are people who are ready to fight, those who are the subject of attempted intimidation will not lose hope." The statements are accompanied by instructions on how to conduct the strike and Solidarity hymns sung by workers of the Gdansk Lenin Shipyards and by internees.

In a statement tonight on television, the government accused "the clandestine opposition and foreign-based hostile centres" of having "once again called for a rise in tension." "If the troublemarkers do not draw the conclusions from their failures and the tragedies that accompanied them," the announcement said, "the authorities of People's Poland will not recoil from using the indispensable means for preserving peace, security, and conscience in the workplace."

TV on Arrests, Strike Calls

LD082212 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The security services of the Wroclaw militia headquarters have detained a group of a dozen or so people who were members of the illegal so-called Regional Strike Committee of Lower Silesia which was active in the underground. Piotr Bednarz, member of the so-called Provisional Coordinating Commission of former Solidarity and chairman of the Regional Strike Committee in Lower Silesia, the organizer of the well-known disturbances of public order in Wroclaw and preparations for illegal strike actions, has been detained.

The following have also been detained: (Grzegorz Pol), former student of Wroclaw Polytechnic, who was the personal messenger of Piotr Bednarz; (Zbigniew Pol), reader and doctor habilitatis and deputy director of the Electronics Institute of Wroclaw Polytechnic, and his wife (Aleksandra Pol), employed as a senior inspector in the planning department of Wroclaw Voivodship and city hall; (Urszula Pol), messenger of the Regional Strike Committee, graduate of the Mathematics Department of Wroclaw University and a primary school teacher; (Pawel Chmiel), member of the Regional Strike Committee and employee of the office for studies and projects in health service; (Czeslaw Fabich), member of an illegal underground structure and employee of a laboratory at Wroclaw University; (Krystyna Skibinska), employee of the research and development center of the agricultural engineering industry.

An investigation under summary procedure has been instituted in this case.

Piotr Bednarz was wanted for offenses defined in article 46 of the martial law decree. After Wladyslaw Frasyniuk was arrested, he assumed leadership of the Regional Strike Committee and became a member of the Provisional Coordinating Commission together with Zbigniew Bujak, Bogdan Lis and others. Numerous illegal statements, appeals and proclamations have been signed with his name. When detained, apart from money and an identity card which actually belonged to another person, Piotr Bednarz was also in possession of a [stun] gas canister.

Piotr Bednarz did not want to talk to journalists. Let us remind you then what he said in the program broadcast by the radio station of the so-called Solidarity Radio which has since been liquidated:

[Begin Bednarz recording] The Provisional Coordinating Commission urges all members of the union, all working people to go on an 8-hour strike on 10 November during the first shift. We urge work forces (?to demonstrate), and that directly after the strike they should go to a demonstration. [end recording]

A political conspiracy under the aegis of various provisional coordinating committees is no longer particular about its methods. Several days ago people were still being urged to participate in a strike which was to support the all-public agreement. It would be vain to explain that strikes do not support any agreements, for the conspirators have now started a direct fight. This is not a figure of speech.

Give them one in their teeth.... [5-second pause] Will you excuse us those words, but they may be read in various leaflets and other printed material which is being distributed throughout the country.

People who call themselves representatives of the public and members of Solidarity urge others to go on strike on 10 November using slander and libel. A group calling itself Young Patriots of Independent Poland distribute leaflets which are full of [5-second pause] bloody spittle, communist pigs and blurred vision. In recent history this is nothing new. This is the language used before the war by the hitmen of the national radical organization at Warsaw University. Also today they want to replace arguments with a baton. They do not conceal this in their leaflets. The illegal weekly DRUK already uses the words "the test of nerves" in its headline. They put it bluntly: There is no specifically defined aim in sight; a war of nerves is supposed to take place; it must be hot.

Leaflets with strike instructions are already being thrown around. This is not enough. Conspirators have become so carried away that they have issued an appeal signed by the Regional Executive Commission of the Mazowsze region, which states that as of Monday the Gdansk shipyard and other works in the tricity are to go on an 8-hour strike every day. Workers of Warsaw are urged to support the strike. The leaflet is dated 13 December 1982. In advance! And what if it is a mistake? What if it should have been 13 November? But this leaflet has reached us today, 5 November. Well, anyway, they know well in advance that either on 13 November of 13 December the shipyards will be on strike. Obviously they became confused and distributed the little leaflets too early in town. Because these affairs of various sorts are insufficient the organizers resorted to another weapon. The weekly DRUK, which has already been mentioned, quotes leaks from government circles. It announces that the authorities are at the end of their rope. This rumor is not enough. The one about a change in currency has been revived. A piece of gossip saying that in December before Christmas the meat rations will be reduced is being circulated.

Those pathetic arguments are supposed to reach people who do not succumb to the insults of the communist-pigs series. The truth is that there is no intention to change the currency or reduce food rations for Christmas. The authorities have no reason to panic. Quite the contrary: They are doing everything to maintain calm in the country. It is well known who intends to organize distrubances when and where. In those places, as in Wroclaw, where it reaches dangerous dimensions, the organizers have been arrested. However, the best thing is to realize the age-old Gospel truth that he who lives by the sword dies by the sword. Adventurers who threaten with batons must reakon with the consequences.

Create an underground society! Strike and protest! -- Radio Free Europe says quoting a little paper, KOTWICA from the coast. And if you do not -- I quote -- there will be an uncontrolled and spontaneous explosion, not hundreds but thousand will be killed!

It would be difficult to find a greater fallacy. A threat of mass bloodshed has found its way into the repertoire of the gentlemen who themselves are counting on taking over power. Screams, rumors, slanders and threats. The organizers of strikes which, after all, serve no purpose are bound not to be feeling too good.

Printing Shop 'Liquidated'

LD051936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Today the security service of the metropolitan headquarters of the Citizens' Militia [MO] liquidated another illegal printing shop in one of the blocks of the Sluezew and Dolinka housing estate in Warsaw. It was situated in the dwelling of a married couple, Malgorzata and Marian Z., where were found, among other things, a duplicator, stencils, printing ink, a large amount of paper, illegal publications and leaflets calling for demonstrations on 10 November. Malgorzata and Marian Z. were detained, along with four other persons. The investigation is being conducted by the metropolitan headquarters of the Citizens' Militia [MO] under the supervision of the regional military prosecutor's office in Warsaw.

Radio Station Dismantled

LD091024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] For several days leaflets have been announcing that there will be a Solidarity radio program on Monday in Wroclaw. As a result of the activities of the security services of the voivodship headquarters, last night the radio station was dismantled before it started broadcasting. Security service officials also dismantled a printing press belonging to the so-called fighting Solidarity, and closed the distribution point for these publications.

Also yesterday, members of the Regional Strike Committee were detained.

Daily Questions Aim of Strike

LD081238 Warsaw PAP in English 1140 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 8 Nov -- "(Zbigniew) Bujak and others calling themselves the leadership of underground Solidarnosc and operating under the label of the Provisional Co-ordinating Commission (TKK) of Solidarnosc, are loudly calling for a strike on November 10," the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote today, pointing to the fact that publicity is given to this issue by Western radio stations and some definite papers, closely connected with centres of political subversion and CIA, with Radio Free Europe in the first place.

"What is the aim of the announced strike this time?," the daily asked to state that "for foreign centres of ideological subversion this aim is unchanging and still the same: to sow unrest in Poland and transfer her question to the Madrid debates. For Zbigniew Bujak and people of his kind this is simply one more opportunity to take advantage of some date -- this time the anniversary of Solidarnosc registration -- to propagate a myth about 'the great power of the underground', which is desperately determined to oppose the stability of life in the country." Every illegal, 'underground' action is leading the country astray," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI concluded.

Press on Threatened Unrest

LD090822 Warsaw PAP in English 0704 GMT 9 Nov 82

[From the press review]

[Text] In an article on the threatened unrest in Poland tomorrow, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI warned that "history in our country does not roll on by itself. Its direction is mapped out by people who proved time and again that they are worthy of Poland. No reactionary forces will succeed in reversing its course. And also the street will not decide the destinies of the country.

"Every man of good will must be alarmed by the conspiratorial attempts to organise social unrest. The scenarios are not new: They were already used before," ZOLNIERZ said, adding that like before, the present propaganda campaign launched by the underground at home and subversive broadcasting radio stations in the West "contains elements of terror, psychological blackmail and threats directed against all those who chose a different road and have a different point of view. Its clear-cut aims curiously coincide with trends of the Western crusade spearheaded by President Reagan, who poses as a friend of the Polish people. He imposed an economic blockade and restrictions on the Polish nation and recently has instituted discrimination against Polish exports. This truth cannot be stifled with demagogic leaflets," ZOLNIERZ said.

Commenting on the fact that Western radio stations in their programmes beamed to Poland propagate declarations and statements by the underground Solidarnosc inciting to strikes and demonstrations on November 10, TRYBUNA LUDU said: "For Munich, London or New York, Polish matters are simply a theme for political manipulation, a theme which excites and which fits with the needs of the bosses for which they pay well. The people from Radio Free Europe or the Voice of America can be likened to sport fans trying from a safe distance to provoke a confrontation not in the Polish interest.

"Free Europe and the like radio stations are calling for disobedience, opposition to the authorities and disregard of the binding laws. The scheme calls for Pole to be set against another Pole and to prevent things from getting better and let them grow worse instead. While inciting the credulous, disoriented, naive and inexperienced, the extremist leaders will not arrive in Poland from abroad. Will they once more win a cynical game and will others stick out their necks for them?" TRYBUNA asked.

"For Poland, for the nation and its future there can be nothing worse than multiplication of divisions, escalation of hatred, whipping up of the atmosphere of hostility and suspicion-chaos and anarchy. Every action violating the martial law rules is bound to prompt a definite reaction.

"It is not total negation of initiatives of the state authorities, which are grappling with the crisis, and not undermining of the legal order but support for institutional actions [words indistinct] up passivity will testify to the proper perception of the significance of the state for the development of the nation. Such support of the state is the only effective form of self-defence against degradation of its economic and organisational structures," TRYBUNA said.

SOLIDARITY BRANCHES INVESTIGATED FOR CORRUPTION

LD082048 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The prosecutor's office in Warsaw has opened an investigation into misuse of property by former activists of the former committee of the NSZZ of private farmers headquartered at Dom Chlopa in Warsaw and by the former Solidarity trade union at the FSO [Warsaw car factory]. The investigation concerns allocation of cars for farmers. Penal procedings involve six persons, of whom three are under temporary arrest. Preliminary investigations show that the activists, who held leading posts, made illegal profits out of the supply of cars to farmers. False documents were used to enable people who were not dealing with agriculture to obtain cars. There cars were later sold at inflated prices and for foreign currencies. The public will be informed about the results of the investigation.

AUGUST 'DISTURBANCE' PARTICIPANTS SENTENCED

LD081922 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] In connection with the incidents of 31 August, the prosecutor's office in Wroclaw has instituted penal proceedings against 136 persons who participated in public gatherings and who attacked Citizens' Militia functionaries and soldiers who were trying to restore calm.

Ninety-six participants in the disturbances have been put under temporary arrest. Acts of indictment against 49 persons have been directed to the courts. The voivodship court in Wroclaw has sentenced 14 defeindants to 3-4 years of imprisonment and deprivation of public rights.

OPINION POLL ON AUGUST DISTURBANCES REPORTED

LD090116 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 8 Nov. -- Forty-nine percent of those polled by the public opinion polling center of the Polish radio and TV were opposed to staging political demonstrations against martial law and against the policies of the authorities. Only ten percent voiced their approval. The rest declined an answer or failed to take a definite stand. The study was taken in mid-September. It referred specifically to the street disturbances of 31 August.

The young people and those over forty were most inclined to condemn the disturbances. Those with a degree proved less inclined to condemn disturbances than manual workers.

WARSAW COMMENTARY ON OPPOSITION, YALTA CONFERENCE

LD082316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Jan Gadomski commentary]

[Text] In Paris there is a monthly called KONTAKT published by people who call themselves Solidarity coworkers. This publication has carried an article entitled "Against the Curse of Yalta." The argument of the article is given in the following quotation: If Yalta is such an irreversible curse, if it can be ended only by war, then an increasing number of people will not only take the prospect of war into account but even be on the lookout for conflicts.

Waht is this, this curse of Yalta which is worse than universal extinction in a future nuclear war? The Yalta Conference, also known as the Crimean Conference, took place 4-11 February 1945. The heads of governments of the three leading powers of the anti-Hitler coalition, Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin took part. In the face of [word indistinct] victory over Hitler's Third Reich in Germany, the big three discussed what were then the most important questions of postwar Europe: (?permanent) borders, war reparations, and the demilitarization and democratization of Germany. Important decisions were also made regarding the Polish question: to transform the provisional government into a government of national unity, the demaracation of the Polish eastern border in accordance with the plan proposed as early as 1920 by the then British Foreign Minister Lord Curzon, shifting the Polish border to the north and west at German cost. It is directly from the Yalta Conference that the Potsdam Agreement emerged, which constitutes the basis for the shape of the contemporary state belonging to the Poles.

The postwar order in Europe arose from it -- which admittedly was divided into antagonistic political and military blocs, but which has lived in peace for 37 years.

This order is hated by the editors of the Paris KONTAKT, who present themselves as Solidarity coworkers, for in the resulting European order Poland is a socialist country, allied to its closest neighbors. One of these neighbors is the Soviet Union, which today is not just a European but a world power. The Solidarity coworkers have succeeded neither in overthrowing socialism in Poland nor in undermining Soviet status as a power. They have clearly lost their political hopes, for they write: [Word indistinct] of 13 December the curse of Yalta, frustrates all the hopes of revolution adopted in the Solidarity program. And again: Those who adopt the view of the inevitability of the Yalta curse are (?forced) today to adopt the prospect of war. Translated into simple Polish, this means: Since the counterrevolution has not been victorious in Poland, since the Polish people did not support (?the force) which wanted to overthrow the foundations of the European order, they have been (?condemned) to war.

And so that there are no doubts about their political geneology, the KONTAKT editors write: Following the end of World War II many awaited a third. What was inconceivable becomes possible. The sole virtue of this text is its honesty.

I do not know the term for proposing nuclear extinction to one's own nation because they -- the people who hate socialism and the Soviet Union -- failed to seize power in Poland. I only know what it testifies to: Like their political progenitors, the driving force of the reactionary underground after World War II, these people too know that they have lost their political hand. For today they have their foreign pay; for tomorrow they have hopes of a nuclear turmoil; for them it is either power or the flood. This is the alternative they place before us. If these were only the mumblings of a tiny group of political adventurists, they would be fit only for a chronicle of political pathology. But behind these people there are the foreign centers which (?pay them) and pursue their own politics, politics of intensifying international tension arising from the American strategy of confrontation. Behind them there are powerful propaganda forces, such as Radio Free Europe, financed by the American special services.

The Solidarity coworkers from the Paris KONTAKT magazine whose name [words indistinct] the underground and the special services, call on us to struggle against the Soviet presence in Europe. Meanwhile they want to soothe us a little, writing that it is not as if the risk were only on the Polish side; for if the struggle were to be lost, the world would be heading for the third great war. I was soothed. If it comes to that we will all die together [words indistinct].

Artur Sandauer has granted an interview to the Warsaw -- not Paris -- weekly TU I TERAZ. Please note: I consider this interview entitled "To Recover a Sense of Reality," one of the best texts on Poland and the Poles I have read in recent years. Artur Sandauer, who was once a member of Solidarity, said: I would gladly belong to an opposition if it had a program of any kind. Unfortunately, it does not, apart from World War II. Please excuse me, but count me out this time.

SEJM DEPUTY, PUBLICIST ON CURRENT CONCERNS

PM081427 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 25 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Stefan Cieply report: "Edmund Osmanczyk at the "Kuznica": "I Am Not Representing the Opposition, and I Will Always Collaborate With My Own Country"]

[Text] (Own information) It was with enormous interest on the part of the public -- of which, unfortunately, only a small proportion could fit into the club's smallish hall -- that the meeting took place last Friday at the "Kuznica" club with Edmund Jan Osmanczyk, deputy to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. The basis for the discussion was provided by the text, read out by this Pole from the banks of the Oder, as Osmanczyk is wont to call himself, presenting the author's view on what he sees as fundamental prerequisites for reaching a national accord. The main thesis of the text was the belief (which was, however, brought into question during the discussion) that it is not the Polish nation that has gone rotten and requires regeneration but that it is our state which is in need of radical repair. The second thesis maintained that in consequence of the post-August renewal we have again become a pluralistic society -- and that necessitates respect for the views of others. Finally, the third thesis, departing from the premise which assumes that the accord is inevitable, attacked the view that Poland's sociopolitical system is unreformable and at the same time put forward a hypothesis claiming that it is only a certain proportion of the cadre which is unreformable and which is, for instance, currently hampering the economic reform and the progress of the democratic process.

All this served as the basis for discussion, in accordance with the title of the current cycle [of meetings] at the "Kuznica" (the title was taken from Osmanczyk): On Matters That Concern the Poles.

Among other things, Deputy Osmanczyk spoke of the passport law, of which he is a supporter. But not to make it possible, as he put it, "for Johnny to go and earn a few greenbacks in the West." Osmanczyk regards this law as an essential fragment of the transformation of both Polish and European intellectual consciousness. Today, the flow of emigration should not be only from Poland -- but toward the southern part of the world, which by the end of this century is going to become such an ocean of destitution and a hotbed of revolutionary movements that the north is bound to understand that the East-West conflict is an absurdity and agreement a vital necessity. This law is necessary, Osmanczyk said, so that we could be present there in the south along with others. Socialism is an idea which is open to the world, he said in his conclusion, and therefore can a socialist state be a closed one?

While disagreeing with a number of specific decisions, Deputy Osmanczyk stressed the necessity for all social activity to be conducted on the basis of !legalism! [word emphasized]. "Both myself and Porfessor Szczepanski [chairman of the Consultative Social Council], as Silesian folk, have been brought up just so," he said. "I know some call me a collaborator. But I have never collaborated with the Prussian state on Polish land, whereas I always will collaborate with my own state. I am not representing the opposition. I am trying, legally, to exert pressure so that my views can be put into practice. That is why I have come here and why I have been speaking on those matters."

In the course of the discussion, among other things, the proposed shape of the "table" at which the Poles ought to sit together instead of fighting one another in the streets was considered. The principle of the "roundtable" was put forward: everyone equal to everyone else. There also followed a debate on who should sit at this table. As [political commentator] Tadeusz Holuj said, there is no point in striving for agreement in the matter of the construction of a kindergarten or a bridge -- these matters are above discussion. It is necessary to strive to reach agreement with all those who stand on the ground of an acceptance of the sociopolitical system. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (the issue of the name itself might come under discussion) should only tackle questions constituting subjects of wide-ranging social controversy.

There was also an extensive discussion on Polish youth, on Nowa Huta and on our national characteristics evident in the emergent national instinct. In other words, it was an evening devoted to difficult matters concerning the Poles.

Incidentally, after 35 years of persistent attempts, the Wydawnictwo Slask publishing house has at long last succeeded in bringing out Osmanczyk's famous and ever topical book "Matters for the Poles" ["sprawy Polakow"], whose first edition appeared in 1946. The story of these attempts [to publish] -- recounted by the author -- seems, as it were, to mirror the twists and turns of our most recent history.

Extensive fragments of the recorded "Kuznica" discussion will appear in the next (November) issue of ZDANIE.

VATICAN REPORTS GLEMP'S LUBLIN ADDRESS

LD081836 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] On Sunday, 7 November, Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp delivered a speech on the occasion of the inauguration of the academic year at the Catholic University in Lublin. The reverend primate said:

We must avoid involving the church in an atmosphere of struggle among social groups. Indeed the church has enemies and will continue to have them, but it never wants to destroy them since the church embraces its enemy with love and wants to convert him.

So the church must remain itself and cannot allow itself to become a political partner. The church has loftier ambitions than political ones -- the same ambitions as those of Saint Maksymilian Kolbe. The church bears the responsibility not only for itself but for many. So it tries to assess humbly and from the moral viewpoint facts, deeds, phenomena and events. In this aspect the church says that a nation which is being humiliated has the right to protest, is entitled to demand its rights and has the right to be itself.

I believe I was the first to speak publicly about the need to release all women from internment camps. I spoke publicly about the need to free Lech Walesa. I said that in my opinion and in the opinion of other bishops and the church it was wrong to liquidate rapidly the trade unions, including Solidarity. We have expressed this in a public statement, and it is not necessary for me to repeat it. We feel at one with the nation. We understand how very painful all this is, and how much bitterness it causes us. We will not cease to warn and exhort, but no one can demand that the church deviate from the path of peace. We are not a nation of doomed men who have no hope. We are a nation which has its pride and wisdom and which is able to achieve greater things in this way than by acts of despair.

I do not deny the right of social groups to their own assessment of the situation and their own activity. But I am explaining the stance of the church: The church will always be based on peace. And this is why -- just as I said at the beginning of the state of martial law -- we will do everything to prevent bloodshed. This was not fully achieved, but we will continue to do our utmost to prevent it. As a mature, wise nation which is aware of its dignity we can achieve by perserverance the recognition of our subjectivity. [podmiotowosc]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

LD081920 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] We have received a communique from the session of the Council of Ministers. The Press Bureau announces that a session of the Council of Ministers has been held and an assessment of the sociopolitical situation in the country carried out.

The underground of the opposition and centers in the West which are hostile to us call for a return to the stepping up of tension. The opposition is not capable of observing without interference the progress of normalization, the gradual improvement of the economy and the initiation of many beneficial programs. The authorities of the Polish People's Republic are making use of all political means so that life in the country can continue in an atmosphere of calm and order and so that the crisis can be overcome more quickly.

The government expresses the hope that its efforts and the openness with which it is acting in order to enhance the political inspiration of the party, or allied political grupings and of milieus not affiliated with the party will be sufficient to thwart the plans of the organizers of the planned disturbances.

If, however, they do not draw conclusions from their failures and the tragedies which resulted from them, the authorities of the Polish People's Republic will not hesitate to use those means which are essential for the protection of calm, security and undisturbed work. The Polish state has at its disposal sufficient means and strength to ensure order and respect for the law, including martial law regulations.

The government was acquainted with preliminary economic data compiled by the Central Statistical Office for October of this year. For the third month in a row industry reaped successful results. Overall industrial production in October amounted to 105 percent incomparison with the same month last year. Production by the extraction industry was up 110 percent and by the processing industry 104 percent compared to October of last year.

The Council of Ministers examined tasks of the government and state administration arising from the deliberations and the resolution of the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum. The schedule for their implementation was determined and will be published separately.

The Council of Ministers heard a report on the results of social consultation on the variants of the national socioeconomic plan up to 1985 and preliminary provisions for the years 1985-90. An overwhelming majority of the participants in this consultation advocated the adoption of the second variant as the basis for [word indistinct] plan. This variant anticipates restrained growth indexes and average external and internal conditions. Assessing the opinions and suggestions formulated during the discussesion, the Council of Ministers recommended the introduction of necessary amendments to the plan. The report on the results of the consultation and the conclusions drawn from it by the government will be published.

Next the Council of Ministers examined the report on the rights and duties of master craftsmen at works and enterprises. It was decided as a matter of urgency to formulate specific legal, organizational and financial steps to be taken in order to enhance the role and position of master craftsmen.

In connection with those cases of people who make great profits without working -- something which upsets the public -- the organs of financial control carried out nearly 4,000 control operations in the first three quarters of the current year. The operations were carried out at registered and legally operating private enterprises, trade units and handicraft workshops, and also with regard to persons who did not fulfill their tax duties in accordance with the tax regulations in ofrce. As a result of this control 3,108 offenses and transgressions of tax regulations were discovered. Taxpayers' property worth Z33 million was impounded to cover tax owned by them and possible fines.

The Council of Ministers recommended that the formulation of amendments to penal and financial laws be intensified. A considerable increase in fines for tax offenses is anticipated. The work on introducing amendments to the penal code which aim at stricter penalties for bribery will also be accelerated.

Faced with an acute shortage of apartments and the fact that people have to wait many years for their own dwelling, the government examined once more the housing economy. The council heard a report by the minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection on the current state of distribution of dwelling premises. It was recommended that this distribution be continued actively and with discernment. The Council of Ministers also ordered that members of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON] should be invited to take part in the work of the teams which assess the housing situation and survey office premises. PRON echelons could socially sponsor this action in an appropriate way.

The Council of Ministers approved a number of executive orders concerning the (?draft) law on state employees. The orders regulate the principles of cadres' policy, improvement of professional qualifications, perfecting of organization and control of clerical work, periodical evaluations, systems of awards and disciplinary proceedings, payments and responsibility. It was stressed that the principle of drawing serious consequences, including dismissal, should be applied with full severity against those officials and employees of the public sector who infringe administrative proceedings, procrastinate in dealing with cases and treat citizens in an arrogant and unsympathetic manner.

The Council of Ministers also defined the basic precepts of maritime policy.

PARTY MEETINGS DISCUSS PLENUM DECISIONS

LD081934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The main subject at meetings held in PZPR organizations and echelons, apart from internal party affairs, are economic and social issues. Ways of resolving these problems are debated on the basis of the resolutions of the 10th party Central Committee plenum. The meetings are attended by party leadership members.

Today, Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship party committee, met with the party and economic aktiv of the Gdansk "Lenin" Shipyard. The meeting was devoted to a discussion of the decisions of the 10th plenum and to the shipyard's current production and social tasks. The difficult sociopolitical and economic situation on the coast and in the country as a whole was also discussed.

The resolutions of the 10th plenum were the subject of party meetings held in Przemysl, Jaroslaw, Lubaczow and Przeworsk, and at conferences of secretaries and members of basic party organizations in major plants and institutions.

The party tasks after the 10th plenum were the subject of a voivodship conference in Lomza. Particular emphasis was laid on the role of enterprise party organizations in the process of the introduction of the economic reform.

DEFENSE COMMITTEES ON SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION

Warsaw Meeting

LD052024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] In Warsaw, at a session of the voivodship defense committee chaired by mayor of the metropolitan city of Warsaw Lt General Mieczyslaw Debicki, the present socio-political situation in the city and the works enterprises of Warsaw were submitted to detailed analysis and the necessary decisions were adopted for ensuring public harmony and order.

Bielsko-Biala, Konin, Bydgoszcz

LD082248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] A Bielsko-Biala Voivodship Defense Committee [WKO] session held today devoted much attention to the results of the control recently carried out in the voivodship. In connection with revealed negligence, 180 persons have been the object of disciplinary sanctions.

A Konin WKO session assessed the present sociopolitical situation in the voivodship, particularly public security. The committee made numerous decisions aimed at securing law and order during the immediate future.

The Bydgoszcz WKO, in which representatives of 27 of the largest enterprises in the voivodship took part, dealt with broadly-coveted social and living issues at work enterprises. People acquainted themselves with proposals from the workforces relating to the supply of kiosks, canteens and buffets for employees, the functioning of clinics and other centers of the industrial health service, and issues connected with the provision of the essential means of hygiene, footwear and work clothing.

RAKOWSKI MEETING WITH LETTER WRITERS REPORTED

LD081428 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish on 7 November broadcasts in two parts a recording of excerpts of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski's 6 November meeting in Warsaw with a group of people who have recently sent letters to him and to Polish Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The first segment, broadcast at 1430 GMT, begins with an introductory address by Rakowski. He thanks the audience for accepting the invitation to attend the meeting and says that those attending have different political views. He states that the purpose of the meeting is for the government authorities to hear their views on matters they consider important.

After Rakowski's opening address, several members of the audience rise to ask questions. One states that the "liquidation" of the Solidarity trade union movement was "cowardly." He adds that Solidarity was not merely a trade union, but "a social movement that took the form of a trade union, or a trade union that grew into a social movement." He goes on to question on what basis the government acts and where it gets the conviction that it is doing good, asserting that it cannot claim to be the voice of public opinion, because public opinion polls show that 68 percent of the people favor the restoration of Solidarity. The same speaker asks how the PZPR will play its leading role in the future.

Another speaker also asks why Solidarity was "annihilated" so suddenly. He acknowledges that its leadership made mistakes, but adds that the PZPR has also made and continues to make mistakes, and no one has eliminated it. He also asks how many people are taking part in the creation of new unions, what kind of people they are and how many people are entitled to join.

Yet another speaker asks why it was not possible to allow Solidarity to continue to exist at the enterprise level. She also says she would like to know to what extent Polish decisions are guided by Polish interests and to what extent they are guided by the interests of the socialist camp.

After several speakers have posed questions, Rakowski takes the microphone to answer. Among other topics, he discusses that of public opinion, stating: "Several speakers here have used the term 'the public.' What do you know about the public? Do you have details to prove that the entire public speaks about Walesa as someone here has done? Do you have proof that the public as a whole opposes the disbanding of Solidarity and other trade unions? What is going on here? On what do you base your knowledge?" Rakowski then turns to the statement by a speaker from Gdansk who demanded a government composed of officials whose "hands are clean." Rakowski responds: "What basis do you have Sir, for accusing me of not having clean hands? For that is what it comes to: You said there must be a new government with clean hands. Please prove that [words indistinct] members of the government on whose behalf I am here today do not have clean hands. I would like to have the proof." Rakowski then goes on to assert that there has been too much criticism of past government policies, saying: "I resolutely reject the view that these 37 years contained nothing but mistakes. For this is how it is: If there were nothing but errors, everyone must answer for those errors."

Turning to the question of democracy and individual freedom, Rakowski says that in the 16th and 17th centuries "Poland was famous as a country in which individual freedom was magnificent. However, there was one thing it did not manage to do: build a strong, modern state. While tiny Prussia, which had 2 million inhabitants, during the course of the next few decades managed to bring one of the largest European states to its knees. Why? Because they built a strong state, and the freedom of the individual and of the nobility of Prussia was subordinated to the Crown." Rakowski later goes on to stress: "One thing is certain. If there is even the slightest trace of anarchy in Poland, we shall eradicate it."

Responding to the question of the basis of the government's action, Rakowski states: "We govern on the foundation of the fact that since 1945 we have changed an economically backward country into a highly industrialized country. We govern on the foundation that we carried out a revolution in this country, as a minority. This is not the first minority in history to carry out a revolution." He later adds: "Is the basis supposed to be the justification, in the form of the fact that the nation as a majority chose this or that group? Yes? Yes? Is that how things are in the world? You are a sociologist and you don't know this? To speak like that is demogogy."

Rakowski then turns to the question of the dissolution of Solidarity: "Why was this organization disbanded? Of course, no one adds that all other organizations were also dissolved and that one of our arguments was that it was impossible to control this chaos in any other way and so the zero option seemed the best one. We are starting everything from scratch.

People here have voiced their support for Solidarity. I understand the reasons. Yes, I understand the reasons, because this was not a trade union, this was a social movement. Or to be more precise, it was a political movement with a specific political platform. You, as a sociologist, should know this. History has given sufficient evidence to prove what comes out of such a movement."

Rakowski then cites the analysis of an FRG academic who calculated that if the situation prevailing in Poland before martial law was imposed had continued, the very existence of Poland's people would have been called into question. "Were we to allow the economy to continue to fall to pieces?" he asks. "And what next? Would Reagan feed us? When? How? The first and supreme principle of our government is not to allow economic ruin to occur. This was the main premise behind the imposition of martial law on 13 December." Rakowski goes on to ask what would have happened if the government had not acted, stating that the world would have said that Poland was governed by fools.

Turning to the role and status of the PZPR, Rakowski states: "There can be no doubt that as a result of various circumstances, the PZPR as a [word indistinct] party, has found itself in a profound crisis. The party is emerging from this crisis, just like every political and public organ. None can exist in permanent crisis. This entails a certain process. This (state) is closely connected with a crisis of a broader nature that affects a broader area in Poland [words indistinct] which is visible in all other areas. So it also affected the party. Obviously this party can take a step forward only in conditions in which this general soicopolitical crisis has been removed or reduced." This first segment of the recording concludes at 1535 GMT.

At 2105 GMT, Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish begins broadcasting the second segment of the recording. During this segment, which lasts 3 hours, 25 members of the audience rise to express opinions and/or ask questions. The majority of them voice criticisms, including, among others: objections to the dissolution of Solidarity, criticism of the new trade union law, criticism of martial law, criticism of government propaganda and information services, complaints of too much red tape in government, accusations that people are punished for writing letters to the Sejm, demands that the government become more accountable, assertions that economic reform is being inefficiently implemented. Some speakers, however, contend that martial law was necessary and that Solidarity did not really represent the working class.

Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki answers some of the questions. Addressing the question of trade unions, he asserts that Solidarity failed to keep its two pledges not to become a political party and not to move from strikes to "strike terrorism." Speaking of the new trade unions being created, Zawadski states: "I understand that obviously there is no enthusiasm, but I would like to say that at the moment (?837) applications of registration have reached the courts. So this (?movement) is obviously very slow and very gradual, with many obstacles, but it is continuing." Referring to martial law, he states: "I would like to repeat that the obstacles do not lie with the authorities. They would like to end martial law as soon as possible, to bring about a complete normalization. At the moment the key lies in the hands of the other side, that wants to disturb this process. I think that at the moment the fundamental task is to counteract phenomena of this kind to make it possible to end martial law."

At the conclusion of this meeting Rakowski rises to address the group. He regrets that he cannot answer all the questions raised during the meeting but that he would like to address a few issues.

"During the first part of our meeting, one of the participants made a sort of appeal to us, to the government, for Jaruzelski to go to Reagan or someone else and to have a talk, Polish style, with this Reagan, as a Pole to an American. Then Reagan would change his policies toward us.

"Well, I can state that I very much doubt that the government -- be it General Jaruzelski or anyone else -- would go to Reagan to talk with him like that. After all, if you will forgive me, this is a somewhat naive point of view.

Reagan's policies have nothing in common with the national interests of Poland. Poland is simply a component in the global policy of the Americans who have recognized that the Polish situation is excellently suited for exploitation in the 1980's, with the aim of altering the balance of power that came into being in the 1950's.

"It would be naive to expect Reagan to make any (?statements) aimed at improving the situation in Poland. It is pitiful to hear what is often said on the streets of certain towns, that Reagan will support us. Yes, but in what cause? So that continual unrest will exist in Poland. Poland, as someone correctly said, is excellently suited for that because Poles are often eager to listen to advice of this kind. After all, there is really a lot of common cynicism in what Reagan says, for one has to to into the social relations in the United States and we surely all know quite a bit about this."

Rakowski then views the problems in the Western economy: unemployment and what he calls the collapse of the concept of the welfare state. That is one issue. A second issue concerns a question asked earlier on the extent to which Poland is independent and to what extent Moscow is molding Polish policy.

"In the first place, it is necessary to do away with the 19th century or even earlier picture that completely sovereign states existed. I stress completely sovereign. Where does the error lie in this reasoning? In the first place, every state is dependent on others in some way. In fact, even the two great powers are not entirely independent in their movements because each of them must figure on the reaction of the other. This is the first observation.

"The second is that there is no sovereignty in complete detachment at all. We do not live -- and not us only but no nation, no state -- can function on some kind of island, on some other planet. Each state is tied by thousands of different bonds with other countries. It must take the reactions of other countries to its moves into consideration.

"Finally, there is also the factor of the world divided into two competing blocs, whether we like it or not. This fact also influences the character, nature and content of sovereign actions. I repeat: whether we like it or not. This is how the world is developing. It developed similarly in other conditions, when capitalism competed with feudalism or when feudalism resisted the changes brought about by capitalism. This second fact must be taken into consideration. On the other hand, once we have explained this, it must be seen that the domestic policy of our country is a policy dictated by our internal needs and necessities."

"I can give you, right away, a number of examples which illustrate the considerable differences between Poland's internal development and, for instance, the development of the Soviet Union, or even other socialist countries, Rakowski continues. "This has been the case now for 37 years, moreover, this is a fact, or rather, these are facts that are undeniable. There are many such fields. Let us, for example, take Polish agriculture. It is completely different from the agriculture of other socialist countries. I am convinced that no one can accuse us of ignoring national traditions in any field of life. That is not the case at all. We even have those who would maintain that we stick to traditions too much, both the positive and the negative ones. Poles, it has to be said, are very touchy about their national identity, their specific traditions and way of thinking. I do not even know whether this is always of benefit to us.

"But, in any case, it is a misunderstanding to assume that communists in Poland dance to Moscow's tune. Naturally enough, there do exist certain ties that spring from the same formation. In the same way Helmut Schmidt had ties with the United States; or Giscard d'Estaing had ties with England. They simply spring from the same ideological source, or from an identifiable systemic formation. This is also the case here, in this region of the world. I reiterate: This is the case, whether you like it or not. That is the way the world develops. Incidentally, since there is a great deal of anti-Soviet sentiment in our country, I, for my part will repeat this till I cease to breathe: It is the greatest success of the Poles that following the end of World War II, Poland's eastern frontier is not aflame with tensions; and that has been the case for 37 years.

"At long last, one tragic chapter in our nation's history has been closed. This is an achievement which no one can take from us. However, it has to be said, moreover, that for our nation there is no greater cause than the cause of peace, irrespective of all the troubles and difficulties we have had to live through.

"And now, a few words about these troubles and difficulties. We have heard here a great many critical remarks about the authorities; I understand that we will not have so many at the next meeting, but I would like to take this opportunity to voice a few more general remarks. In the first place, there is no doubt that we are still a society in which emotions and urges take the upper hand over a cool and rational appraisal. This stems, in part, from the fact that this is the way we actually are. In part, of course, this is caused by the unusual weeks and months we have been living through. The formula of the socioeconomic crisis currently in use must simply be decoded. What does it mean? I think that while talking of these negative phenomena, and we have here heard very sharp and far-reaching remarks, we must also take into consideration the fact that many nations have found themselves in a much more difficult situation. And they did emerge from these difficult situations. Indeed, we have heard people say in this hall that we should not make such an issue of the unhappy Polish situation; let us not make a thing of the Polish crisis, they said. We must indeed bear in mind that there have been considerably greater rifts in other nations. Must I give Hungary as an example here? Must I cite what took place after 1956? During a break I had a conversation with a group of participants. Hungary's emergence from the crisis was much more difficult. It took 12 years for Hungary to do this. Moreover, the first 4 years following 1956 could be likened to the Polish state of war, implemented in the Polish way. One simply has to consult the written archives and documents.

"Well, afterwards a period came when Hungary became an example for many countries. Quite a few Poles today wish that the situation in Poland could become like that in Hungary. So please, always bear in mind that in social and national life there are often difficult and very complicated moments, more complicated than the situation we find ourselves in today, and despite this, nations do emerge from them. The fundamental issue boiled down to this: Do we accept a philosophy of resignation or do we really wish to change anything? Minister Zawadzki spoke here of all these legislative acts. Ladies and gentlemen, does any one of you suppose that we are doing all this so that we can have it on paper alone? Or else, does anyone suppose that we are so removed from society and that our understanding of the laws that govern society is so miniscule that we simply wish to gloss it all over with one act here, another there, just so that we have a renewal?

"After all, we realize all this perfectly well. As I have said, we believe -- and I do not here have in mind just one or two individuals, but a far greater number of people in Poland, and not just those in the government either -- that what Poland needs is a great and new stimulus in the field of reconstruction and transformation of various economic structures, management systems. But what is needed in the first place, therefore, is time and social peace. What is also required is to free oneself gradually from a certain definite philosophy, a certain bad tradition.

"I was applauded today for the first time when I said we would pounce on any sign of anarchy. Well, well! Let us face it. What has so far made Poland weaker -- I do not now have in mind the past 37 years but Poland's past history -- was, unfortunately, anarchy. Yes, this was indeed the case. Poland's magnates, or Polish nobles who at that time accounted for quite a significant proportion of the nation could not act other than by introducing elements of anarchy into the social system that existed at the time. One could bring a great many examples of this kind to mind."

"In the period of Poland's golden freedom entire parliaments were bought. Foreign candidates for kings became kings when the victorious candidate paid more to the whole parliament than, say, the one who made the payment the previous day, but, alas, it was not as much.

"We are conscious of the fact that not everything can be explained away as errors of the authorities. Moreover, ladies and gentlemen, we are a country which, after all, has an enormous production potential at its disposal. We are not a nonentity, nor are we to be treated lightly. We are, after all, talking of enormous capacities, built by us, by all of us. All right, they were not put to use correctly, properly; they have been utilized erroneously, all this is true. But all this still stands, it is all there. This is the wealth of the nation that is here to stay and the program boils down to making the best possible use of it. Can we do this? I think so, I really do. More than that: I can say that one has to believe that it is possible to emerge from this crisis. You will say that this is being idealistic. Well, maybe so, but it will be impossible to attain anything in life without idealism. I do not think so. I think that a body or institution is needed to gather together people who want to cooperate, overcoming opposition in their path, because it is not true that everyone is against the government and this also goes for the audience in this hall, it just is not the case.

"I think the National Unity Front belongs in the past. I think that the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] is a movement with justification behind it. That today it has few supporters? Yes, that is the case indeed. Tomorrow it will have more. One has to work strenuously, step by step and every day to expand the number of its supporters. Will we find them? If our policy -- I am now talking of the government -- is totally honest, if it takes into account the issues that should be taken into account, then the number of supporters will grow. However, we must also be conscious of the fact that it is, above all, the economic situation that is decisive as far as the thoughts of millions of people are concerned, that is to say, what you get, what you can buy for it, what you put in your pots and pans.

"If it were today possible to change the economic situation of society rapidly then, I am convinced that a considerable proportion of grievances we hear today, a considerable proportion of the dissatisfaction and resentment would simply disappear automatically, since this is simply what human nature is like."

Rakowski goes on to say that in a bureaucratic heirarchy, which is a feature of every modern state, it is inevitable that some of the instructions passed down from senior management are imperfect; and, in the same way, some of the instructions passed down from middle management are also imperfect. Rakowski asks those in the audience who hold managerial posts whether they can honestly admit to never having issued imperfect or even totally erroneous instructions. However, it is important that errors be pointed out.

Going on to discuss the introduction of martial law, Rakowski says that many of the complaints he receives about infringements of civil rights have no foundation in reality. Even so, there have been justified complaints.

However, in Rakowski's view, developments in Poland would have been very much more serious without the introduction of martial law, despite the curtailment of civil liberties. He says: "We do realize that this is a curtailment of freedom. But here one has, quite simply, to pay a certain price. As for instances of injustice which occur during the martial law period, yes, these do happen. Among other things, the reason for this is that during the post-August period, especially last year, the pendulum swung in one direction, so it is quite natural that the pendulum could not but have swung in the other direction.

"It is true that many managers abused their powers. It is, however, also true that many completely innocent people were pilloried, as were those who honestly went about their duties. Cases of this nature did happen."

"The problem lies in the fact that we are doing all we can, everything possible to arrest this pendulum in the middle, but every person who understands the specific way in which social development is governed by certain laws knows that the movement of the pendulum cannot be arrested completely. There are certain objective laws which elude human control. Our appeals to avoid discord are not propaganda. Oh no. I think that the problem boils down to this: that in each case we are dealing with one human being, one individual who reacts in his own way."

Rakowski emphasizes that he is in touch with public opinion because the whole information structure provides a constant flow from several sources. Rakowski expressed the hope that despite the criticisms leveled against the government the public will initially be understanding of the government's policies. He maintains that understanding is the first step that leads to support for these policies.

The meeting is concluded with Rakowski thanking the participants and adding that he would like to see more frequent meetings of this kind.

STATISTICAL OFFICE ISSUES OCT PRODUCTION DATA

LD082256 Warsaw PAP in English 2132 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 8 -- October was the third consecutive month to see Poland's industrial production (?bigger than) at the same time last year, a preliminary report says which was issued by this country's main statistical office here today. An upward trend was moreover (?reported) in this country's exports and housing construction as compared with October 1981.

Last month's sold production (?was 5) per cent bigger than at the same time last year, with the respective figure for last August and September being 1 and 4 per cent.

The rise in production was recorded in all industrial branches except the metal, textile, and fodder industries. The growth reached as much as 10 or more per cent in such branches as the coal, power, machine engineering, precision making, building materials, paper making, and leather industries.

Polish exports last month went up by 15 per cent as compared with the same month last year, while imports dropped by 8 per cent compared with October 1981.

The number of flats commissioned last month was 6 per cent higher than at the same time last year, with the respective percentage for last August and September being 13 and 6.

The purchase of animals for slaughter last month was 20 per cent higher than in October 1981. The figure for beef on hoof nearly doubled when compared with the 1981 record.

Poultry purchase last month was 80 per cent below the October 1981 level and the respective figure for eggs exceeded 35 per cent. The purchase of milk fell by over 5 percent as compared with the same time last year.

JOURNALISTS SET UP 'POLONIA' CLUB 3 NOV

AU081230 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Nov 82 p 5

[PAP report: "The Founding Meeting of the Polonia Club of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic"]

[Text] On 3 November, the initiating group of the journalists dealing with the Polonia [Poles abroad] issues held a founding meeting of the Polonia Club of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic in the journalists' house in Warsaw.

The setting up of such a creative club was dictated by the need to provide a forum for exchanging views with Polonia journalists and activists.

The meeting elected a provisional board of the club, which includes the following persons: chairman -- Maria Bugaj from PANORAMA POLSKA; deputy chairman -- Zygmunt Orkiszewski from ZA WOLNOSC I LUD [For Freedom and People; secretary -- Zenon Lowski -- retired TV and radio journalist; member -- Stanislaw Moldrzyk from the INTERPRESS press agency and Jan Wojciechowski from DZIENNIK LUDOWYM The Board was enjoined to draw up a program for the club's activities in the new few months.

Florian Dluzak, deputy chairman of the association's provisional main board, discussed the main present activities of the association's provisional authorities.

CORRECTION TO WARSAW PRESS SECTION ELECTION

The following corrections should be made to the item entitled, "Warsaw SD Press Section Elects Leaders," published in the 4 November Eastern Europe DAILY RLPORT on page G 11:

The headline for the item should read: "Warsaw SDPRL Press Section Elects Leaders";

The subslug for the item should read: "PAP report: 'Warsaw SDPRL [Association of Journalists of Polish People's Republic] Press Section Leadership Elections' ";

Throughout the body of the time substitute "SDPRL" wherever the abbreviation "SD" appears.

OFFICIALS CELEBRATE GOSR, SOVIET ANNIVERSARY

Anniversary Concert

LD052112 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 5 Nov -- Poland's top leadership and delegations from Warsaw's factories, institutions, political, youth and army organizations, veterans of the Polish and international working class movement and veterans soldiers of World War Two assembled in the Grand Theatre auditorium here today to hear a gala concert -- the highlight of this year's celebrations in Poland of the 65th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Union.

The leadership included General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Professor Henryk Jablonski, Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa, chairmen of the allied political parties, members of the PUWP Political Bureau and Secretariat.

Present was a delegation of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society led by deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Peter Strautmanis, a delegation from the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty Allied Forces in Poland, and the Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov.

On the Polish side an address was delivered by the leader of the Warsaw PUMP organization, Political Bureau member Marian Wozniak.

The speakers at the concern recalled the history-proven facts that the Poles have a particular reason to celebrate the anniversary of the events of the year 1917 and of the creation of the multimillion Soviet state. The revolution provided the conditions and support for the Poles' effort to regain independence of this statehood. The Soviet assistance in the first postwar years enabled Poland to rebuild its war-ravaged industry and towns and, later, to develop and modernize its economy. Today this assistance is cushioning off the consequences of the crisis exacerbated by the economic sanctions taken against Poland by the West. The alliance, friendship and fraternal cooperation with the homeland of Lenin strengthen the position of our state on the international arena, serve to protect its frontiers, the cause of peace and detente.

Memorial Ceremonies

LD060000 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 5 Nov -- Polish memorials honouring Soviet soldiers and great revolutionary leaders who dedicated their lives to the noble cause of liberation, international working class movement and peace are these days the scene of solemn ceremonies marking the 65th anniversary of the victory of the Great Socialist October Revolution.

A PUWP Central Committee delegation led by senior party officials -- Mirlsaw Milewski, Stefan Olszowski, Jan Glowczyk, and delegations from the United Peasant Party, the Democratic Party, the Council of State and the Government, the Ministry of National Defence, the ZBOWID (war veterans union), the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, the Soviet Embassy and the embassies of other socialist countries laid flowers at the cemetery-mausoleum of the Soviet Army soldiers in Warsaw today.

Other similar groups of delegations laid flowers on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the Feliks Dzierzinski Monument, and the execution gate of the Warsaw Citadal (the Czari T political prison). The flower-laying ceremonies were assisted by the Polish Army guard of honour. Flowers were also laid at the foot of the Warsaw monuments of gratitude to the comradeship-in-arms, to Karol Swierczewski and to Julian Marchlewski.

Kalkus at Commemoration

LD060010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpt] On the eve of the 65th Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary, the Polish public is proving that it remembers the fighters for the workers' cause. Flowers are being laid at the monuments to the activists of Polish and international workers' movement and to the Soviet soldiers who fell so that the lands of Poland could be free.

Representatives of political and state authorities arrived at noon today at the park of Polish-Soviet Brotherhood-in-Arms and Friendship at the Poznan Citadel. Among them were Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; and General Edward Lukasik, first secretary of the Poznan Voivodship party committee. The guests of honor were (Ivan Tkachenko), USSR's consul general in Poznan; and General (Dmitriy Zimyanenko), delegate of the Northern Group of Soviet Forces.

Soviet Embassy Reception

LD061238 Warsaw PAP in English 1114 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 5 Nov -- USSR Ambassador Boris Aristov gave a reception at the Soviet Embassy today to mark the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The reception was attended by PUWP CC First Secretary, Prime Minister, Chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski; President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski; Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa; UPP CC Chairman Deputy Prime Minister Roman Malinowski, DP CC Chairman Deputy Prime Minister Edward Kowalczyk. Present were members of the Political Bureau and PUWP CC Secretariat, deputies of the president of the Council of State, deputy Sejm marshals, deputy prime ministers, ministers, Sejm deputies, warsaw city authorities, representatives of occupational milieux as well as men of culture and science, social and youth activists, Polish Army generals, longstanding activists of the working class and revolutionary movement, World War II veterans, delegations of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society as well as the Soviet Army Group North and Warsaw Pact Command, heads and members of diplomatic missions in Poland.

On the same day in Krakow, Soviet Consul General Minister Georgiy Rudov gave a cocktail on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The cocktail was attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau members Hieronim Kubiak, Zbigniew Messner, Stanislaw Opalko and Jerzy Romanik, as well as representatives of the party and administration authorities of southern Poland, scientists, men of culture and art, journalists.

TRYBUNA LUDU ANALYSES POLISH-SOVIET TRADE

AU051801 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Polish-Soviet Trade"]

[Text] This year's trade exchange between Poland and the Soviet Union is progressing very well. The Soviet authorities have accepted that the deficit owed by Poland will remain. In plain language, this means that the Soviet Union will continue to supply us with goods having a higher total value than the value of the supplies received from Poland.

This is of vital significance for our economy, since we could not obtain on credit such a considerable quantity of goods, particularly raw and production materials, from anywhere other than the Soviet Union. Areas do exist in which we manage to export more than we import. This surplus is unfortunately too small to cover the costs of importing Soviet fuel and raw materials. Taking, for example, the figures up to the end of this September, it is apparent that we supplied the Soviet Union with machines and appliances worth R1,592,000,000, thus obtaining what is now, after all, a traditional export surplus over imports amounting to R979 million. A surplus of R483 million was obtained from the turnover of consumer goods articles this year while exports were valued at R539 million. Here ends the story of our "pluses". We imported fuel and raw materials from the Soviet Union amounting to R2,649,000,000 and supplied only R451 million in coal and other raw materials in return. The clearance of this deficit poses a great problem in our relations with the USSR.

In appraising the point to which our trade turnover with the Soviet Union has advanced, it is possible to say that Poland's exports to the USSR will achieve the planned level in machinery for this year, that is to say R2.25 to 2.3 billion. It is worth remembering, however, that our exports to the USSR include equipment for sulphuric acid factories, as well as ships, delivery trucks, helicopters, airplanes, lathes, telephone exchange systems, electrical engineering equipment, spare parts for sugar mills and a wide range of other industrial appliances.

The amount of Soviet supplies we are receiving by contract has reached a level that should satisfy our needs until the end of the year.

The results of this year's trade make it possible to analyze our export-import abilities for the following year. Although we cannot dismiss the fact that our ability to export certain market goods such as textiles, clothing, knitted goods, shoes, furniture and so on will decrease in 1983, the last word will, however, belong to industry, because it seems that the level of production is apparently more limited by the size of the labor force at present than by supplies of raw materials and energy.

We are asking for a larger supply of certain raw and other materials from our Soviet partners next year, despite an increase in the debt our country owes the USSR. The list of products whose deficit in this year's trade had a negative bearing on our economy includes crude oil, gasoline, diesel oil, minerals, aluminium, high grade cotton, nickel, rolled-mill goods and a few other items.

A subject that is always topical is the future export of the Polish construction industry, particularly services as specialized as the construction of related infrastructures.

AMBASSADOR TO USSR WANTS STRONGER TRADE POLICY

AU080845 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Oct 82 p 4

[Report on speech by Stanislaw Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, at the plenary discussion on the second day of the PZPR Central Committee tenth plenum in Warsaw on 28 October]

[Text] The prospects for economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, for Polish-Soviet trade, are of key importance for all our plans. We cannot build any plan, nor any variant to any plan, unless we work out and agree with our chief partner on the material basis for economic stabilization. Work such as this is being carried out and will continue to be carried out.

During the years 1976-82, in other words during a period of 7 years, we only achieved a favorable trade balance of payments with the USSR in 1979. Our total debts, comprising credits to finance trade with the USSR for 1980-82 and the value of credit repayments deferred by the Soviet Union, will amount to R3.8 billion at the end of the year. This is more than the value of our annual exports to the Soviet Union. Yet trade turnover with the USSR constitutes 40 percent of our foreign trade. The increase in our debts in a space of several years, especially between 1981 and 1982, shows that a problem is emerging which is structural in nature, and not temporary. As is known, mainly we export machinery, equipment and basic industrial goods to the Soviet Union. These comprise 85 percent of the value of our entire exports in 1982. We mainly import fuel and raw materials, headed by crude oil, natural gas, cotton and ores. These will comprise 73 percent of our imports in 1982.

Next, S. Kociolek presented many examples where our export possibilities to the USSR are not being correctly made use of, giving a comprehensive description of the problems connected with meeting our economy's growing needs for goods whose traditional supplier, and often practically the only one, is the Soviet Union. This mainly concerns crude oil and natural gas.

There is a long list of goods, S. Kociolek said, on which the work of the entire economy depends and the future supply of which demands guarantees. The work of the steel, machine, chemical, mineral and fodder industries especially depends on these goods. The plan and the extent of the plan also depend on them.

The general weakening of the state in the year 1980-81 and the disorganization of its essential central powers concerning international agreements meant that we did not sign with our Soviet partners either a protocol on coordinating the 5-year plan or a 5-year trade contract on supplies and payments between the two countries. So we are working on the basis of annual contracts. In order to fill the loophole, it has been agreed at the highest level to organize emergency coordinating and executive bodies, including a body of plenipotentiaries of both governments.

The understanding being displayed by the Soviet executive authorities toward Comrade Jaruzelski's concrete demands made so far concerning economic matters cannot conceal the fact that the situation I discussed earlier cannot last indefinitely.

I believe that widely-conceived foreign trade, the main thread of the plans up to 1985 and up to 1990, should be the focus of joint attention. All other successes, in feeding the country as well as in housing, depend on success in economic cooperation and in foreign trade, that is to say on success in resolutely creating the country's import capabilities. The crisis of recent years has made this dependence very clear.

The need to concentrate especially on cooperation with the CEMA countries is not being questioned. The assumption that Poland's position would increase through imports of technical equipment and technology mainly from the West did not achieve the expected results. In fact, it damaged our general position, including our position toward the CEMA countries.

Our economic sovereignty suffered and Poland's international position also suffered a blow, including our position within the economic community. Maybe I am not reading the full intentions contained in the plan and in other documents, but I would like to draw attention to the weakness of these proposals as far as the mechanisms and tools are concerned.

The planned nature of shaping and developing economic relations between the CEMA countries and the ways to influence the implementation of our duties is not a subject that has been dealt with by the Planning Commission. Explaining the role of the plan for fulfilling our international obligations has similarly been omitted. The principle of the self-management of enterprises, the decentralization of planning, order-giving and delegating power, and the duties of founding bodies concerning economic cooperation and foreign trade are also subjects which have not been worked on any further and have not been solved. One gains the final impression that all the mechanisms and tools of foreign trade are aimed above all at the second area of payments.

In our relations with the socialist countries, it is necessary to firmly base cooperation and trade once more on annual contracts and those covering many years. In this connection, it is necessary to reach essential agreements on the 1983-85 and 1985-90 plans. In accordance with the directions of the last CEMA session, we are entering a period of coordinating not only the plan, but also economic policy. This is also the condition necessary to improve the mechanisms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation and to meet the economic and political challenges which time has brought.

I believe it is essential to define precisely the role of the planning and economic leadership circle within the Council of Ministers, with particular emphasis on the role of the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the economic ministries. It is essential to specify the powers of the state bodies and organizations which program, establish and implement international economic cooperation.

In our cooperation with a country that firmly observes the principle of foreign trade monopoly -- although on account of the scale of its tasks it possesses a developed system of foreign trade enterprises and specialized cooperation units -- it is necessary to strengthen the coordinating role of our foreign trade apparatus.

The echelon potential and the organizational system existing on the Soviet market have proved themselves in partnerlike practical work.

Lastly, it is necessary to bring the reform in line with its basic principles. I have expressed and I still express the view that this is a condition for the reform's success, because it is necessary to honestly solve the real problems connected with the economy and the reform, instead of saying empty words condemning bureaucracy and glorifying the market economy.

The required development of exports will not come about automatically. This will be a generally heavy and very difficult matter. In today's world, getting production going and increasing exports of industrial goods is such a complicated and costly process, demanding so many checks, and so much outlay and care, that it is a Utopian idea to believe that enterprises themselves will guarantee high profitable exports without a state strategic concept.

Today is not the first time that state authorities, defining goals, creating systems of preference and motivation and controlling the use of allocated resources, are universally involving themselves in the issue of economic development. The point is not to develop production on the whole, but only the production of those goods whose demand is possible and profitable on the world market and on the market of the CEMA countries. This is also of course a matter of the future. And it is the production of these kinds of products at which the reform should be aimed and which it should stimulate.

Besides, we must strengthen all the tools of the reform and improve our action resources, if we want to have strong exports, so that we may import things and develop and so that the economy might live.

REASONS FOR 'MYTHS, LIES' ABOUT USSR ASSESSED

AU051859 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 31 Oct 82 pp 1, 15

[Boguslaw Zydok interview with Prof Tadeusz Walichnowski, PZPR Central Committee member, rector of the Academy of Internal Affairs and member of the Polish Academy of Sciences Commission of Polish and Soviet History: "To Purge History of Lies" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade professor, last year there ware many activities aimed at creating an aversion to the Soviet Union in our society and at promoting a spirit of anti-Sovietism. We must admit that this manipulation of people's consciousness has produced certain results. What is the source of the "success" of the champions of the "holy war" against bolshevism?

[Answer] I think that one source is the low degree of effectiveness of spreading knowledge about the Soviet Union and about Polish-Soviet relations.

[Question] You have in mind poor political and information activities in this regard, do you not?

[Answer] Unfortunately these activities have to be evaluated critically. The experience of the propaganda aktivs have not always been taken into account, and good Polish and Soviet sources have not been adequately exploited.

[Question] I have also been told that party lecturers have not catered to the needs of society.

[Answer] Perhaps this has been the case. I think that too little attention has been paid to explaining the practical advantages that accrue for us from the Polish-Soviet alliance and from all the aspects of Poland's international relations with the Soviet Union.

[Question] So much for the criticism, but what should be done in the immediate and more distant future?

[Answer] Two important anniversaries occur this year: the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR. These are excellent opportunities to demonstrate to our countrymen the true achievements of the Soviet Union and the road traversed bythe Soviet people.

[Question] This has been included in anniversary lectures.

[Answer] Yes. It is necessary to demonstrate that road in the most honest and natural manner. After all, the peoples of the Soviet Union have overcome difficult conditions, backwardness and errors and mistakes. Today they elecit the admiration of the entire world because of their achievements, which only the politically blind are unable to see.

Not everyone in our country realizes even the factthat at the price of 20 million victims the Soviet people saved their national existence in the struggle against the Hitlerite invader, saved their right to independence and saved other peoples from biological annihilation by bringing about the Third Reich's unconditional surrender.

[Question] But I do not think the older generations question this truth.

[Answer] Yes, but we must drive this truth home in the case of the generations which did not experience the disasters of the Hitlerite war and occupation. When talking to young people I at times get the impression that they are not too interested in such values as the ability to live and work in peace. They think this is some gift from heaven and not a result of daily struggle to maintain and consolidate peace.

[Question] This is not the young people's fault?

[Answer] Certainly not. Little has been done to ensure that the younger generations properly understand -- as an example -- the role of the USSR in the struggle to preserve peace in the world and to prevent the arms race, that the USSR is a state with which Poland is linked by a joint defense policy and by a lasting alliance, and that we Poles can enjoy guaranteed peaceful living and working conditions thanks to this alliance.

[Question] We have consolidated Polish-Soviet relations mainly by reading out declarations during solemn functions, but in the seventies the Association for the Development of Western Territories was dissolved and the congresses of writers from the western and northern territories were abandoned.

[Answer] Our propaganda has committed a number of other stupidities.

[Question] Yes?

[Answer] The way our economic cooperation with the USSR has been treated is an example. Our propaganda has plied our public opinion with the doubtful successes of economic contacts with Western countries, but it has done little to propagate the almost boundless possibilities for developing Polish-Soviet economic relations, at least the export to the Soviet Union of our processing industry's finished products in exchange for the raw materials we need. Of course, such exports should be advantageous.

[Question] Public opinion has been full of myths and lies rooted in political prejudice which have obscured the true image of Polish-Soviet economic relations. The notorious brochure signed by one Rajski comes to mind in this connection.

[Answer] These myths are rooted in history. The opposition propaganda centers which have been interested in falsifying the true image of Polish-Soviet economic relations have done a great deal of damage in this regard. These centers saw the future of our economy only in its links with the capitalist countries.

[Question] However, practice is the best method of demolishing myths.

[Answer] We have irrefutable proof of this. The economic restrictions applied against Poland by our Western partners have demonstrated the frailty of the foundations on which some politicians wanted to build our economy's future. Not only individual factories, but entire branches of the processing industry are feeling this frailty.

[Question] In many cases production had to be halted.

[Answer] Not quite, but only because the Soviet Union has helped us. Many of our factories are working thanks to the raw materials imported from the USSR.

[Question] We know much more about the West's charitable assistance and gifts sent to Poland than about Soviet assistance.

[Answer] We need this knowledge. The broad masses should be at last made aware of the true extent of the assistance given to the Polish economy by the USSR and by the West. To me the honesty of such an awareness is an opportunity to curb the impact of the anti-Soviet propaganda fanned by the Western anticommunist propaganda, which is ravaging the consciousness of the disoriented and misinformed citizens of our country.

[Question] Comrade, is it normal that the average Polish scientific worker dreams mainly about traveling to one of the scientific centers in the West?

[Answer] The price of the dollar in our black market is much higher than that of the ruble. Joking apart, there are over 1.2 million scientists in the USSR aside from the approximately 4 million auxiliary personnel. The Soviet Academy of Sciences employs some 46,000 scientists with the highest qualifications. This is a considerable scientific potential.

Do our people, do our scientists, really know the truth about the achievements of Soviet science? I doubt it. Only a small ratio of our scientists are able to use Russian fluently in speech and writing. No wonder the exploitation of the irrefutable achievements of Soviet science by our scientific centers is unsatisfactory and too inadequate in relation to the extent and importance of the Soviet scientific achievements.

[Question] Our interview shows that although the situation is not too bad, not all opportunities of promoting a comprehensive cooperation with the USSR have been utilized.

[Answer] Fine records and enduring achievements can be found in the history of Polish-Soviet relations, but there are also various shortcomings in it which must be urgently eliminated. Demonstrating the mutual benefits of Polish-Soviet cooperation helps unmask lies, myths and false legends. Special efforts should be made to explain the different nature of Polish-Soviet relations in the period between the wars. This is how we should remove class and nationalist prejudices from our people's consciousness -- prejudices that accrued under the political conditions between the war and in Poland's internal and international situation at that time.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT INDIA 10-14 NOV

LD031442 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, is to pay an official visit to the Republic of India 10-14 November at the invitation of the chief of diplomacy of that country, Narasimha Rao.

Receives New Thai Ambassador

LD071628 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] [No dateline as received] Stefan Olszowski, Polish Peoples Republic foreign minister, received on 6 November, Chuai Kannawat, newly-appointed ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand, who called on the minister in connection with taking up his appointment in Poland.

BARCIKOWSKI RECEIVES ISU DELEGATION 8 NOV

LD082200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polsih 1800 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Waldemar Swirgon, secretary of the party Central Committee, today received a delegation of the International Students Union [ISU] headed by Miroslav Stepan. The chairman of the ISU briefed them on the current tasks of the union in the light of the resolutions of its last congress, stressing in particular the activity of the member organizations to strengthen the anti-imperialist unity of the young and students in the struggle for peace and social justice, against colonialism and neocolonialism and for universal access to study. Tadeusz Sawic, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Socialist Union of Polish Students, who also took part in the meeting, reported on the efforts of Polish students to strengthen the ISU, the largest students organization in the world.

LEADERS CABLE SOVIET LEADERS ON GOSR ANNIVERSARY

AU081150 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Telegram sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow,

Esteemed Comrades:

On behalf of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the entire Romanian people, we send the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and the peoples of the USSR friendly congratulations and best wishes on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR].

The victorious GOSR, which put an end to the oppressing czarist empire ushered in a new era in mankind's history -- the era of socialism and communism, of social and national liberation of peoples. The advanced forces, the working class of Romania manifested their solidarity with the heroic Russian proletariat led by the Communist Party formed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and took an active part, arms in hand included, in the fight for defending the newly-created Soviet state. The RCP has consistently worked, ever since it was founded, facing the persecution of the landlord-bourgeois regime, for relations of friendship, collaboration and good neighborliness between Romania and the Soviet Union. These relations acquired a new content, witnessing strong development after the accomplishment, under the leadership of the RCP, of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

In the period elapsed since the victory of the GOSR, the Soviet working people led by the CPSU enjoying international solidarity and the support of the working class and of the democratic and progressive forces from all over the world, scored remarkable successes in developing the economy, culture, science and technology, in raising their material and spiritual standards of living.

The Romanian people hails the great achievements of the Soviet peoples, in building socialism and communism, that turned the Soviet Union into a powerful modern socialist state, making an outstanding contribution to the assertion of the forces of socialism in the world, to the promotion of the policy of international detente, peace and collaboration.

Consistently pursuing the political line traced by the 12th RCP Congress of developing relations of friendship and collaboration with all socialist countries, the RCP and Romanian state work for the strengthening, amplification and deepening of the manysided cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other fields, in keeping with the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance of 1970, with the Romanian-Soviet declaration of 1976 and with the understandings covenanted at highest level. We are highly appreciative of the cooperation between the two parties and states in the international arena in the struggle for peace, collaboration, disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the cause of national independence and progress of all peoples, as this fully meets the vital interests of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, of socialism and communism, of peace and cooperation among peoples.

On the anniversary of the GOSR we wholeheartedly wish the communists and all working people of the neighboring and friendly Soviet Union ever greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, in the grand work of building the communist society, in promoting the cause of peace, detente and understanding among peoples.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu

GIOSAN RECEIVES GDR NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION

AU082038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/11/1982 -- The chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, Nicolae Giosan, received on November 8 the delegation of the National Front of the GDR led by Werner Kirchhoff, vice-chairman of the National Council, now on a visit to Romania.

Satisfaction was expressed on the occasion at the ever ascending course of the manysided relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, with emphasis on the importance of the talks and understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker for the strengthening and deepening of the relations of friendship, collaboration and cooperation between the two countries. In that context, the joint wish was expressed to raise bilateral relations to a higher level, to contribute to further amplifying them, in the interests of both countries, of the cause of peace and socialism.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE ANNOUNCES GOVERNMENT CHANGES

AU081631 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] By presidential decree Comrade Dumitru Popa was released from his position as minister of industrial construction.

Comrade Ion Petre was appointed minister of industrial construction.

Comrade Ferdinand Nagy was appointed minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

Comrade Ion Albuletu was appointed minister secretary of state, and chief of the department for contracts, purchase and storage of agricultural products.

Comrade Gheorghe Cazan was released from his position as deputy minister of light industry and appointed minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

Comrade Silviu Curticeanu was released from his position as presidential and State Council secretary.

Comrade Dumitru Apostoiu was released from his position as chairman of the Legislative Council and appointed presidential and State Council secretary.

Comrade Ilie Cisu was released from his position as deputy minister of labor.

DECREE ON EMIGRANTS' REIMBURSING STATE

AU081314 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] Decree of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania on obligations of persons requesting and being granted permission to emigrate to pay in full their debts to the state, socialist organizations and private persons and to repay certain state education costs:

Within the overall party-state policy of continuously raising all the people's living standard, important funds are earmarked for free education in all grades, free medical care and a broad system of social insurance and assistance for all the fatherland's citizens.

To cover these expenses -- in keeping with principles of socialist ethics and equity -- those persons who leave the country for good shall compensate society for material efforts invested in their education and specialized and advanced studies, and for other services available to them until their departure from the country.

In this respect, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. Persons requesting and being granted permission to emigrate are required to pay in full their debts to the state, socialist units and other organizations.

They are also required to remit in full maintenance payments and other debts to private persons.

Article 2. Persons who have been granted permission to emigrate are required to repay the Romanian state, in hard currency, the expenses incurred in their education and in specialized and advanced studies, including scholarships, as well as in high schools, higher education institutes and postgraduate and doctorate courses.

The amounts due will be established by applying the fees envisaged by law for foreigners studying at their own expense in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The provisions of the current decree do not apply to persons who, at the date of the approval of their application for final departure, meet the age stipulations envisaged by law for receiving work pensions or old age pensions.

Article 3. Payment of debts to the state, socialist units and other organizations and of maintenance pensions and other debts to private persons as well as repayment of expenses for education, and specialized and advanced studies shall be made after the application to emigrate has been approved and before the passport has been issued.

Article 4. From the date of approval of their emigration application until their actual departure, the persons envisaged in Article 1 shall pay in hard currency all medical expenses, taxes and tariffs for tourist services; and any other taxes and tariffs paid, according to the provisions of the law, by foreigners who do not reside in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 5. Buildings and land belonging to emigrating persons shall pass into state ownership, according to the provisions of the law.

Article 6. Assets that are part of the national heritage that belong to persons whose emigration application has been approved shall be compulsorily sold to the state at a price established by the Central State Commission for the National Cultural Heritage.

Article 7. In the case of persons who left the country illegally or who failed to return home on expiry of the deadline for their stay abroad, the repayment of expenses for their education, and specialized and advanced studies shall be gained by legal means, by suing against their assets and other rights either at home or abroad, until the debt has been paid back in full.

Article 8. Repayment of expenses, including scholarships, as well as payment of the taxes and tariffs envisaged in Articles 2 and 4 shall be made in hard currency, by bank transfer or directly in hard currency and checks.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

MOSCOW'S 'LATEST WARNINGS' TO WASHINGTON VIEWED

LD081624 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Moscow marked the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with the shortest military parade yet but with the greatest emphasis on its readiness to answer any attack in kind. Milika Sundic says what lies behind this:

As is, after all, part of their everyday work, military observers calculated that this year's military parade in Red Square has never been shorter in the last 65 years. It appears to have lasted all of 5 minutes and 15 seconds. However, some new weapons were noted which up to now have not been seen or which Moscow has not shown hitherto for some reason or another. But what was said in advance of the Great October Socialist Revolution celebration and on the occasion itself was more striking than the military parade in Red Square and the new kinds of weapons which were seen there. I refer to the messages to the other superpower, the United States, which taken as a whole were not at all mild but still did not exclude a dialogue on disarmament if the Americans want an equitable dialogue.

The Soviet Union will not allow U.S. military superiority and in the event of any attack it is capable of retaliating in kind. These words by Leonid Brezhnev at the major reception in the Kremlin were directed not only at the United States but at the West in general. Behind these words and this warning lies the Soviet assessment that imperialism -- meaning the United States -- in the past few years has been waging an offensive of broad dimensions against socialism and the liberation movements in various parts of the world.

Brezhnev's toast at the Kremlin reception and Marshal Ustinov's speech in Red Square represent the first official explanation of the conclusions adopted at the recent military consultative meeting in Moscow which was presided over by Brezhnev. It is clear that Moscow has come to the conclusion that there is no other way to talk to Reagan, and the situation within the community of East European socialist countries does not provide much scope for a more flexible attitude to the Reagan administration. The greatest problem for the Soviet Union is how to maintain relatively good relations with West European countries and how to convince them that the United States is settling scores with Moscow behind their backs.

The other unknown factor for Moscow is how the West European countries will behave at the Madrid CSCE meeting, that is, whether and to what extent they will follow the United States and its assessments of Soviet conduct. As regards the host of the conference, Spain, Moscow calculates that the Polish question will not be exploited to the same extent as at previous meetings. However, as regards the United States' most significant partner in Europe, the FRG, Moscow fears that at the Madrid conference there will be more sparks than good will aimed at ensuring that some progress is made at the CSCE.

On the other hand, Moscow is most afraid of the latest disturbances in Poland itself. Nevertheless, despite all its warnings to the United States, the Soviet Union judges that Reagan's position has been weakened following the elections to the Senate and House of Representatives. Among other things, it is calculated that the U.S. military budget for next year will not pass without resistance and that, if this happens, Reagan's firmness to Moscow would have to be reduced. Indeed, there are even indications that Reagan's conditions on delivering equipment for the Siberian gas pipeline are milder than they were a short time ago. Finally, if the United States calculated up to a year or so ago that it possessed the China card, then this calculation came to nothing. China does not permit either superpower to bargain at its expense and since Moscow is having an evidently successful dialogue with Beijing, it has the advantage, and it is an advantage that is so significant for global policy. All this influenced the content and severity of Moscow's latest warnings to Washington.

PRAVDA ON USSR, 'REAL' SOCIALISM, ASSESSED

AU082130 Belgrade NIN No 1661 in Serbo-Croatian 31 Oct 82 pp 46, 47

[Zoran Zujovic article: "The Soviet Union: 'Real' and Those Others"]

[Excerpts] As we have learned from V. Markov's article "Real, Mature, Developed" published in PRAVDA, there are Soviet citizens who ask themselves: What kinds of socialism exist? Eng R. Levit from Leningrad (member of the CPSU since 1942 and war veteran, as we learn from the same article) wants to know whether a vital difference exists among the definitions: "developed," "real" and "mature" socialism. Another Leningrader, worker V. Pochekayev (he is not a CPSU member) believes that this diversity of terms implies the existence of "several kinds of socialism." Namely, "mature" and "undeveloped" are terms that refer to a socialist state and a socialist society and they do not refer to the notion of "socialism" itself, he believes. I. (Konyakhin) from the town of Gorki believes that the term "real socialism" is unintelligible. "If there exists a 'real socialism' it means that there can also be 'unreal socialism.' And then should there be some kind of -- between 'real' and 'unreal' -- 'intersocialsim' or a 'transitional socialism'.... How many socialisms can there be"? -- he asks.

V. Markov notes, on the basis of these statements, that it is obviously necessary to clarify these notions and "important to understand the modern CPSU theory and the policy." Then he gets down to business.

Practice and Theory

Markov begins with the claim that the notion "real socialism" serves to differentiate between "socialism realized in practice (or now being realized) from socialism as theory." Thus, it appears that practice is separated from theory, and that the very possibility of the existence of the nonexistent is rejected: only "real" is real.

Nonetheless, certain reservations and limits exist in the existence of existing socialism. Markov wants to stir the memory of readers by adding that different variants of utopian socialism have existed. There are, he addes, "rather many social forces and movements that appear under the slogans of socialism," but that "do not accept its solely correct and consistent revolutionary expression -- scientific socialism, Marxist-Leninist theory." And when these forces and movements come to power, what happens is -- unreality. Social democrats, Markov says, are an example of this.

During its existence of nearly 1 and 1/2 centuries, scientific socialism has, he continues, "completely demonstrated its foundation, its unbreakable link with the interests of the workers class, with the basic needs and promised hopes of the broadest masses, with prospects of social progress of mankind." The most convincing testimony of its scientific nature are the successes of practical revolutionary transformations, "the embodiment of socialist ideas in reality." "This also is real socialism: the victorious proletarian revolution, the creation of socialist production and a socialist state, socialist culture and a corresponding way of life, a merciless trend toward social equality in practice, to a society without any classes." For this reason Markov believes that he has the right to "classify among the countries of real socialism those countries that have already developed socialism, or those that are on the road to developing it, and that embody in life the principles of scientific socialism, Marxism-Leninism." The USSR has the longest and richest experience in this respect.

The reservations and limits become clear: Real is that "real" socialism that -- as a theory and practice -- can obtain the confirmation of Soviet authors that it is such.

Later, Markov mentions Leonid Brezhnev's thesis of 1967 that the USSR has built a developed socialist society. On the same occasion(in connection with the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution), Brezhnev also said that Russia's road toward socialism is the "major road of world history, of all human civilization."

According to V. Markov's explanations, there is no doubt that history has already pronounced its judgement: "Real socialism" has a clearly defined theoretical basis and has already chosen its major road to its goal. Therefore, there cannot be "several socialisms," only one is "real." A deviation from this socialism leads to "an erroneous policy, to a deformation of real socialism, and in the worst cases it gives birth to something that is concealed by 'socialist' slogans but is alien or exactly contrary to socialism," he writes. Example: Kampuchea during the time of Pol Pot.

The message is as clear as in fables: If one deviates from the instructions given by Soviet experts, then one really passes into one's own unreal contradiction.

The deliberations of Soviet experts proceed exclusively from -- positive -- successes of "real" socialism, particularly in economics and in certain fields of social life. True, these deliberations concern themselves very little with the -- material or social -- position of man. And everything began more than 4 decades ago. As soon as it was decided in November 1934 to abolish ration cards for bread and other food products, it was proclaimed -- 3 decades later -- that a socialist society had for the most part been built in the USSR. True, the exact date when one period ended and another began was not defined. Stalin then launched the slogan that life had become happier, and later stressed that the class struggle was strengthening to the extent to which socialism was progressing, with all the consequences resulting from this.

Rich Experiences

The experiences gained in the postwar period -- when "real socialism" has spread also to other countries -- are also very rich. However, the experiences of "real socialism" -- as a practice and theory -- do not imply only successes but also failures, and even deviation from the "major road." We are not assessing them here either as an entity or individually. Let us recall that economic difficulties and mistakes, the military interventions of certain socialist countries in the territories of other socialist countries, mutual armed conflicts, pressures and threats and the introduction of a military administration in a country -- over the people as a whole and over the workers class in particular -- also belong among these experiences. "Real socialism" speaks on behalf of the workers class but its authority, identified with socialism, has applied quite a bit of force against the builders of socialism. In the final analysis, this also belongs to the reality of "real" socialism and thus remains as a very real problem of socialist reality.

Markov allows that one can speak about "several kinds of socialism" in one sense. Naturally, what is involved is only "real" socialism, but there are differences in the level of its development: In Laos they "have just begun" to build it, in most countries of Eastern Europe socialism has won the victory, while "the Soviet Union has entered the stage of developed socialism which is now the highest achievement of the historic process." This is practically all that is said, with the addition that "real" and "developed" socialism are synomyms.

SPANISH ELECTIONS ANALYZED AS 'GREAT VICTORY'

'Whole Heartedly Welcomed'

AU051020 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Oct 82 p 6

[Dragan Vukobratovic commentary: "Another Victory of the Left"]

[Text] The democratic public throughout Europe and further afield received the great victory of socialists at the extraordinary elections in Spain as an event of the greatest political importance. It received it as evidence that the progressive forces in Western Europe are not on the defensive, are not withdrawing, as certain Western commentators, particularly after the latest changes in Bonn, all too hastily concluded.

Nonetheless, this victory is most important for the young Spanish democracy (the first free elections after the fascist dictatorship were held only 5 years ago) which has not been frightened by frequent plots and the dangerous attempts by "colonels" (also before these last elections) to stage a coup, or rather to turn Spain back to fascism.

On the contrary, what happened was what even many progressive people did not dare to believe. The socialist party won an absolute majority and for the first time in precisely 43 years, that is since 1939, when socialist Prime Minister Juan Negrin had to go into exile because of the fascists, Spain again has a leftwing government.

The socialist victory is all the more valuable because it came at an exceptionally difficult economic and political moment of Spain, Europe and the world. The number of unemployed on the Iberian Peninsula has reached 17 percent and is the highest in the West European community, which, however, is not much better off with over 11 million people, predominantly young people, seeking jobs. At the same time, Western Europe does not succeed in freeing itself from block pressures and logic which are pushing it not, as Italian President Pertini frequently stresses, to "building granaries for wheat, but to building and installing new, increasingly more destructive weapons."

The main election slogan of the Spanish socialists boiled down to one single word: change. It was demonstrated that his slogan contained the aspirations of the vast majority of Spaniards. The vast majority really wants changes which would ensure primarily a stable peace, greater security, greater social justice, more jobs and a government which would "really be able to govern."

Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez did not sow any illusions either before the elections or immediately after the victory. He did not speak either before or after the elections about radical changes, not even about such changes that Mitterrand is carrying out in France. It appears that the socialists are aware of the fact that their main problem will be not so much a change of the structures in the economy, particularly in industry, but a change in the structure of the army, among members of a military caste which is still, it appears, a real fortress and "hope" of all conservatives and of those "nostalgic people" who are still shedding crocodile tears for dictator Franco's times.

It is this fear from the still strong right that explains the more than cautious position of the socialists on the sensitive question of Spain's future relationship with NATO. Gonzalez feels that the vast majority of Spaniards want to remain independent from any military or political bloc. However, he also knows that this is not what the always "belligerent" Spanish generals want. For this reason he has chosen the third road. Judging by all indications, the socialists will leave it to a national referendum to decide on the country's joining the Western military alliance.

In any case, Spain's first socialist government since the victory over fascism, like the socialist governments in France and Greece, will certainly not have an easy time. Even at its first step it will encounter bitter opposition from the right which, learning the lesson of this "experience," will most likely do everything possible to close its ranks and start an attack as soon as possible. Moreover, Fraga, the leader of the right, has already indicated this.

For this reason the support which the Communist Party has promised will be of great importance for the socialist government. The Communist Party suffered a distinct election failure and this was a characteristic and perhaps also a lesson of these Spanish elections. Nonetheless, for Santiago Carrillo it is most important that "the left has won," that "Spanish democracy has strengthened its positions." And certainly he was quite sincere when he said this, regardless of the fact that this victory cost his party over 1 million votes.

Our Yugoslav public also wholeheartedly welcomed this historic victory of the left in Spain, the victory of socialists in the country with which thousands of Yugoslav "Spanish veterans' are linked with most vivid and dearest memories of the heroic days of the common struggle with the Spanish Marxists and socialists against their common enemy - fascism.

Communist 'Defeat' Discussed

AU071953 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Talk by Branislav Canak]

[Text] It is not at all accidental that the longstanding disagreements in the Spanish communist leadership have ended with a change at the party's helm. The defeat in the recent parliamentary elections, when the communists lost some 60 percent of their votes, was only the immediate cause for Santiago Carrillo's departure. The deeper reasons lie in the radical changes of the general situation in the Spanish political arena to which the Spanish Communist Party had not adapted in time and completely, as well as in the inheritance from the time of Franco's dictatorship and even earlier that has not been cleared up.

The Spanish Communist Party, as well as other than illegal party groups and beginnings of the future parties, in 1974 joined the so-called democratic junta, a broad coalition of Franco's opponents whose aim was to prepare the ground for the arrival of a democracy which could be anticipated at that time. The party program of a democratic turning point -- as the communists then called the coordination of interests with all democratically oriented parties, regardless of their ideological affiliation -- was the basis of the strategy aimed at organizing the entire leftwing into a united political formation. Obviously, this was the attempt to apply the experience of the people's front dating from the civil war, naturally, refreshed with Eurocommunist theses.

However, the long years of the dictatorship's rule, the activity of the party under conditions of deep underground, the guilding of work from abroad and the separation of the party from the grassroots has led to the fact that the communists at that stage had to find themselves and their place in the just initiated democratic process. However, that personal identification turned out more complex than expected, both concerning internal party views as well as political assessments about the party's role in this process.

Thus, Carrillo was forced to invest great efforts in recent years, particularly at the last two congresses, in calming down the growing antagonism of the party cadres who bore on their shoulders the hardships of underground activity and those who wanted to place the new substance into old frameworks. Santiago Carrillo, one of the most prominent politicians in the period after Franco's death, has lost this battle, and the voters who at the recent elections gave their votes to other parties, primarily to the socialists, clearly demonstrated this.

Carrillo has left the party's helm, but he will not leave either the party or the political arena. It is certain that the great political experience of this revolutionary will continue to be beneficial both for the Spanish Communist Party and the young Spanish democracy.

DJIBOUTI FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Welcomed by Ostojic

LD081802 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 8 (TANJUG) -- The foreign minister of the Republic of Djibouti, Moumin Bahdon Farah, arrived Monday in Belgrade on an official two-day visit to Yugoslavia. Foreign Minister Farah was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Mirko Ostojic.

Received by Mojsov

LD082144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1936 8 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Nov (TANJUG) -- Talks were held at the Federal Foreign Affairs Secretariat this evening between the miniters of foreign affairs of the SFRY and the Republic of Djibouti. Lazar Mojsov and Moumin Bahdon Farah discussed topical international issues and bilateral cooperation and pointed out that Farah's official visit to Yugoslavia would certainly contribute to the promotion of cooperation between the two friendly countries as a whole.

In discussing the current international situation, the two ministers paid particular attention to an analysis of the situation in the Horn of Africa, the Red Sea region and the Middle East. Minister Farah informed Federal Secretary Mojsov of the Republic of Djibouti's assessment of the "present juncture of Africa" and of the prospects for an early holding of the OAU summit. The two sides briefed each other on the activities and preparations for the forthcoming conference of nonaligned countries in Delhi, and in this context Farah stressed Djibouti's interest in greater and more specific involvement in this sphere.

Pointing out the need to promote bilateral, and, in particular, economic relations, Mojsov and Farah noted the interest of both sides in expanding economic cooperation, in particular in the sphere of commodity exchange, investment and agriculture. In this context the readiness was expressed to sign an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation in the foreseeable future.

The official visit by Minister Farah to our country is the first at governmental level, and it was therefore pointed out in the talks this evening that as such it represents the beginning of broader contacts and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Djibouti.

Exchange of Toasts

LD082314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2147 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Nov (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd tonight Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs, gave a dinner in honor of Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Djibouti, who is paying an official, friendly visit to our country.

During the dinner, which passed in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, the host and the guest exchanged toasts.

Having pointed out Yugoslavia's position in promoting bilateral cooperation with the Republic of Djibouti in the economic and political spheres, Lazar Mojsov referred to the present conditions in the world and said:

"We are living in a period fraught with many threats to peace and security. There is a growing recourse to the policy of force and pressure and meddling in the internal affairs of other countries which is affecting nonaligned and developing countries more than anyone else. Nonsolution of existing problems and the emergence of fresh focal points of crisis, the increasingly rampant arms race and intensified rivalry between the great powers and blocs on the political, military and ideological plans has an adverse effect on the general situation in the world and on international relations as a whole."

Lazar Mojsov then went on to stress that safeguarding world peace and security should be the common concern and responsibility of everybody in the international community. The problems of international relations cannot be resolved within the narrow circle of great powers and blocs. In this connection he concluded as follows:

"The Nonaligned Movement as a powerful nonbloc factor has become an irreplaceable political and moral force which is capable of initiating the processes of the democratization of international relations. Therefore, Yugoslavia attaches exceptional significance to the successful outcome of the seventh conference of heads of state or government on nonaligned countries."

Continuing his toast, Mojsov expressed concern about the present developments in Africa whose people are exposed to many pressures, to external interference and to unfavorable economic trends. Having pointed out the irreplaceable role of the OAU in overcoming the present difficulties on African soil, Mojsov advocated the just solution of the question of the independence of Namibia on the basis of the UN resolutions.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs also pointed out the need to resolve conflict situations in the Horn of Africa and in other crisis areas of the world.

In conclusion, Mojsov stressed that there can be no peace in the Middle East without a just, comprehensive and lasting solution of this problem.

Having first expressed appreciation for the very cordial and warm welcome, Moumin Bandon Farah, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Djibouti, stressed in his toast that his visit to Yugoslavia has a double purpose: on one hand to deepen relations with a friendly country and on the other to strengthen ties with a country which has great influence and importance and which has contributed to the consolidation of the policy of the Nonaligned Movement.

"I am proud to be in a country which is one of the founders of the movement; President Tito's role will live on in the memory of every statesman who is interested in the independence and progress of his own country," the head diplomat of Djibouti stressed.

Having stressed that the Republic of Djibouti had opted, from the very moment independence had been proclaimed, for nonalignment as its constant orientation in international activity, Minister Farah said:

"Today we are witnesses of constant conflicts between great powers. These conflicts could lead the world to the brink of catastrophe. The arms race and the struggle for spheres of influence continue, and we are convinced that only firm solidarity can take us out of this dangerous situation."

Preservation of peace and security must be a general concern of all those who are really interested in peace, the guest from Djibouti stressed. We concur with your view that the seventh summit of nonaligned countries in New Delhi should be a summit of solidarity and peace and outside the range of every bloc and every division.

Continuing his toast, Minister Farah said that the OAU is now going through a phase of crisis which is believed to be of a transient nature. Africa will come back to its unity and will strengthen the process of decolonization and accelerate its economic development. Unity alone can make it possible for Africa to provide more concrete aid to Namibia to enable it to attain independence.

Minister Farah then said that Djibouti is working for a peaceful solution of the problems in the Horn of Africa and at the same time expressed his concern for the situation in the Middle East. He ended by saying that there will be no peace in that area until the PLO has been recognized as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

PRESIDENCY MEET, REVIEWS FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD081652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Nov (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency discussed Yugoslavia's international activity today at a session presided over by Petar Stambolic. President Stambolic acquainted the Presidency with the results of his official and friendly visit to socialist Ethiopia and with recent visits to Yugoslavia by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, spoke about his friendly visit to Finland.

The presidency made a positive assessment of the results of these visits and the talks which took place. It was pointed out that all these meeting were characterized by traditional friendship, the desire to promote bilateral relations, a closeness of views on the problems of today's world and agreement on the need for broad involvement and joint efforts aimed at improving international relations.

Emphasis was laid on the significance of agreements reached with the Socialist Republic of Romania on more rapid development of mutual economic cooperation and finding new forms to promote it as an expression of the long-term orientation of these two neighboring countries.

The Presidency laid particular emphasis on the significance of consultations with the PLO at the current moment in worsened international relations, particularly in the Middle East region; and on the other hand, it emphasized the significance of intensive political and diplomatic activities by all factors in that region. On this occasion the Presidency reaffirmed Yugoslavia's support for the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in their struggle for self-determination and the creation of their own state on their own territory.

As was said at the session, the visit to socialist Ethiopia reflected the interests of the two nonaligned countries in further promoting mutual cooperation, especially economic cooperation, and enriching it on long-term bases. The need was expressed for joint activity as a contribution to the successful holding of the forthcoming seventh conference of nonaligned countries.

As was assessed at the session, the talks with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi represented a new significant stimulus to developed cooperation between the two countries, especially in the direction of further expanding and strengthening long-term forms of economic trade in the context of cooperation between developing countries.

It was pointed out at the session that during the visit to Finland both sides expressed the desire to promote all aspects of cooperation, especially economic cooperation. This lags behind political relations which are good and developed. Emphasis was laid on the significance of the two countries' resolve to continue activity, particularly in the context of the group of nonaligned and neutral countries, aimed at the successful progress and outcome of the Madrid CSCE meeting.

The Presidency amnestied a number of convicted persons and discussed other issues in area of jurisdiction.

FEC'S SREBIC REAFFIRMS SELF-MANAGEMENT POLICY

LD051208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1005 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 5 (TANJUG) -- The most significant measures for economic stabilization in a new package of measures indicated by the Yugoslav Government will deal with eliminating the most visible of faults in the economic mechanism. Above all, to be removed is the cardinal fault in the mechanism of the system providing for personal incomes to have priority over payments due.

This is very erroneous, Yugoslav Deputy Premier Borislay Srebic said in an interview with the weekly news magazine NIN. Priority must go to all obligations first and only then to all other expenditures of a working organization.

When this starts being applied Srebic emphasized, nobody will incur obligations he cannot meet.

A way out of our economic troubles now cannot be sought through administrative measures, Srebic said. Such measures, to make a success, require administrative mechanisms, but Yugoslavia neither has such mechanisms nor will set them up. This is why all administrative measures, meaning some limits or restructions, have a temporary character. We are after basic solutions through a growing efficiency of the economic system we have built, and such a system cannot be effective if it has measures of economic enforcement built-in. In a word, Srebic underlined, Yugoslavia has to affirm the "right mechanisms of the system of its socialist self-management".

The measures being taken now or to be taken in the months to come are aimed at some betterments to get a "pause" so as to develop the system of socialist self-management as effectively as possible, Srebic elaborated.

In Srebic's assessment, the present exchange system in Yugoslavia is untenable, too. This system has produced the following three extremely negative things; a high deficit in the balance of payments, a split in Yugoslavia's nation-wide market, and wide exchange-rate differences or the underrating of the dinar.

New economic terms and regulations must be applied "as early as tomorrow", Srebic said, adding that a fuller, real and effective turn will need at least two years.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER ADOPTS INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

LD081900 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1806 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade Nov 8 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Chamber of the Economy today, Monday, adopted a document of the compulsory registry of capital investments which cost 50 million dinars and over (780,000 U.S. dollars).

This is one of the concrete steps being taken in Yugoslavia to halt excessive investments which have rightly been assessed as one of the major causes of inflation. Investments in Yugoslavia, the country that has experienced very vigorous development, in the past reached even up to 40 per cent of the value of the social product.

Offices of statistics are to collect the necessary data on investments and proceed these to the Chamber of the Economy which will on its part organize an improved information supply so as to facilitate the planning of development and to avoid any multiplication of kindred investment projects as has often been the case in the past.

It has been agreed that the application for an investment project must contain the following data: estimated cost of the project, sources of financing, type of production, origin of equipment and technology and raw materials, required amounts of energy, marketing of the future products, and estimates of financial and other effects.

The move of the Yugoslav Chamber of the Economy is understood shortly to [words indistinct] also the document which will ensure social verification of the future investments.

WHEAT DELIVERIES FULFILL PLAN, UP OVER 1981

AU081216 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- As of now 2.7 million tons of wheat have been delivered to the silos of grain mill organizations, the same quantity that was planned to be bought up from this year's harvest.

Although the wheat deliveries cannot be considered successful as long as a single grain of what has to be imported for commercial consumption, the results achieved so far in taking over the market surplus of wheat harvested this summer are better than those in previous years. The fact is that 500,000 tons of bread grain were bought in excess of last year's amount and the percentage of the wheat deliveries is higher than in previous years. Grain mill organizations have planned to buy up at least 100,000 tons more before the next harvest.

CROATIA HOLDS 'POSAVLJE-82' DEFENSE EXERCISE

LD061812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Zagreb, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of the "Nothing Must Suprise Us" action, the Posavlje-82 exercise was held today in the territory of the three municipalities of north west Croatia -- Klanjec, Samobor and Zapresic. The exercise is held together with communes in the neighboring republic of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

The aim of the exercise is to test the functioning of all the organs and organizations in case of exceptional danger, with particular emphasis on protection from nuclear and biological danger. One of the presuppositions of the exercise had also been a possible accident in the Krsko nuclear power plant, as well as nuclear and biological danger in case of war. The assessments of the experts in the course of the exercise are that in the territory of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, even in case of a real accident of the final fourth degree, there would be practically no danger for the population in this republic from radioactivity from the nuclear power plant.

The operations headquarters in charge of the exercise in this republic stresses that despite this, extensive measures of protection must be carried out. Particular emphasis was laid on relaying information to the population of the three municipalities, especially by way of organs of civil protection and others of these communes, the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the city of Zagreb. Specialized institutions, including the Rudjer Boskovic Institute, the Republican Hydrometeorological Institute, and the Rebro Clinical Center are also taking part in the exercise, while the entire action of the territory of Croatia is managed by the republican civil protection headquarters.

The general public of the three municipalities in the Socialist Republic of Croatia were not directly involved in the exercise -- only relevant organizations and specialized institutions. According to information received from the field by the operations headquarters, all activities were implemented according to forecast and with excellent coordination.

Before the exercise, through the "Nothing Must Surprise Us" action, the population had been prepared in the broadest possible terms for cases of exceptional situations, whether it be a question of a natural disaster or war danger. The result of such a method of work has been shown to be both successful and efficient during the exercise, according to assessments in the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

Djuro Matosic, commander of the republican headquarters of civil protection; Josip Skupnjak, republican secretary for national defense; and Stanko Naletilic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Republican Conference of Croatia's SAWP, visited the area where the exercise is being held. They made a positive assessment of the course of the exercise. The coordination with the relevant organs and organizations in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and Slovene communes has been at the relevant level and this has contributed to the successful conclusion of the Posavlje-82 exercise.